

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Second Series**

**Volume XXXVII, 1959/1881 (Saka)**

*[December 14 to 22, 1959/Agrahayana 23 to Pausa 1, 1881 (Saka)]*



**7TH SESSION, 1959/1881 (Saka)**

*(Vol. XXXVII contains Nos. 21 to 27)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

## CONTENTS

[SECOND SERIES, VOL. XXXVII—DECEMBER 14 TO 22ND, 1959/AGRAHAYANA 23RD TO PAUSA 1, 1881(SAKA)]

*No. 21—Monday, December, 14, 1959/Agrahayana 23rd, 1881(Saka)—*

	COLUMNS
<b>Oral Answers to Questions—</b>	
Starred Questions Nos. 827 to 834, 836 to 839, 873 and 840 . . . . .	4765—99
<b>Written Answers to Questions.—</b>	
Starred Questions Nos. 835, 841 to 872 and 874 . . . . .	4799—4819
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1348 to 1404 . . . . .	4819—51
<b>Motion for Adjournment—</b>	
Explosion in Hyderabad . . . . .	4851—61
Papers laid on the Table . . . . .	4861—63
Messages from Rajya Sabha . . . . .	4864
President's Assent to Bill . . . . .	4865
Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House—Seven- teenth Report . . . . .	4865
<b>Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—</b>	
Kidnapping of two policemen . . . . .	4865—67
Appropriation (No. 8) Bill— Introduced . . . . .	4867
Indian Statistical Institute Bill . . . . .	4867—4965
Motion to consider . . . . .	4869—4937
Clauses 2 to 12 and 1 . . . . .	4937—62
Motion to pass . . . . .	4962—65
Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill . . . . .	4965—89
Motion to refer to Joint Committee . . . . .	4965—89
Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill— Introduced . . . . .	4989
Half-an-Hour Discussion <i>re</i> : Hassan-Mangalore Raillink . . . . .	4990—5000
Daily Digest . . . . .	5001—08

*No. 22 —Tuesday, December, 15, 1959/Agrahayana. 24, 1881 (Saka)—*

<b>Oral Answers to Questions—</b>	
Starred Questions Nos. 875 to 887, 889, 891 and 892 . . . . .	5009—48
Short Notice Question No. 7 . . . . .	5048—54
<b>Written Answers to Questions.—</b>	
Starred Questions Nos. 888, 890 and 893 to 919 . . . . .	5054—71
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1405 to 1491 . . . . .	5071—5118
Papers laid on the Table . . . . .	5118—19
<b>Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—</b>	
Minority Community in East Pakistan . . . . .	5120—24
Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Bill— Introduced . . . . .	5124
Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Second Amendment Bill— Introduced . . . . .	5124—25
Appropriation (No. 8) Bill, 1959— Passed . . . . .	5125—26
Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill . . . . .	5126—42
Motion to refer to Joint Committee . . . . .	5126—42



Motion <i>re</i> Suspension of Rule . . . . .	5142—44
Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill . . . . .	5144—5207
Motion to refer to Joint Committee . . . . .	5144—5207
Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill . . . . .	5207—46
Motion to refer to Joint Committee . . . . .	5207—46
Daily Digest . . . . .	5247—54
<i>No. 23—Wednesday, December 16, 1959/Agrahayana 25, 1881 (Saka)—</i>	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 920 to 930, 932 and 933 . . . . .	5255—92
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 931 and 934 to 967 . . . . .	3292—5316
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1492 to 1583 . . . . .	5316—5377
<i>Re</i> : Motion for Adjournment . . . . .	5378—80
Papers laid on the Table . . . . .	5380—81
<i>Re</i> : Order in the House . . . . .	5381—86
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Fifty-fourth Report . . . . .	5386
Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Amendment Bill—	
Introduced . . . . .	5386—87
Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill . . . . .	5387—5481
Motion to refer to Joint Committee . . . . .	5387—5481
Statement <i>re</i> : Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference . . . . .	5402
Motion <i>re</i> : Food Situation . . . . .	5481—26, 5528—30
Business of the House . . . . .	5527—28
Daily Digest . . . . .	5531—38
<i>No. 24—Thursday, December 17, 1959/Agrahayana 26, 1881 (Saka)—</i>	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 968 to 979 and 982 to 984 . . . . .	5539—74
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 980, 981, 985 to 1014 . . . . .	5574—91
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1584 to 1652 . . . . .	5591—5629
Obituary Reference . . . . .	5629
Question of Privilege . . . . .	5629—31
Papers laid on the Table . . . . .	5631—34
Message from Rajya Sabha . . . . .	5634—35
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Police firing at Youth Festival, Mysore . . . . .	5635—39
Election to Committee—	
Estimates Committee . . . . .	5639
Statutory Resolution <i>re</i> : Sugar (Special Excise Duty) Ordinance and Sugar (Special Excise Duty) Bill . . . . .	5640—70
Motion to consider . . . . .	5640—70
Clauses 1 to 5 . . . . .	5670
Motion to pass . . . . .	5670
Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill . . . . .	5670—91
Motion to consider . . . . .	5670—89
Clauses 1 and 2 . . . . .	5689
Motion to pass . . . . .	5689—91

Business of the House	5691—95
Motion <i>re</i> : Price of Sugarcane and Sugar	5695—5767
Motion <i>re</i> : Report of Pay Commission	5767—5806
Daily Digest	5807—16

**No. 25—Friday, December 18, 1959/Agrahayana 27, 1881 (Saka)—**

**Oral Answers to Questions—**

Starred Questions Nos. 1015, 1017 to 1027, 1029, 1032 and 1034.	5817—55
Short Notice Question No. 8	5855—56

**Written Answers to Questions—**

Starred Questions Nos. 1016, 1028, 1030, 1031, 1033, 1035 to 1052, 1052-A, 1052-B, 1053 to 1068, 1068-A and 1069 to 1075	5856—88
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1653 to 1770, 1770-A, 1770-B, 1770-C, 1770-D, 1770-E and 1770-F	5888—5960
<i>Re</i> : Motion of Privilege	5960—61
<i>Re</i> : Motion for Adjournment	5961—62
Papers laid on the Table	5962—65
Committee on Petitions—	
Minutes of sittings	5965
Arrest and detention of a Member	5966
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported violations of Indian air space over NEFA and Assam	5966—71
Statement <i>re</i> : Indo-Pakistan Financial Talks	5971—72
Business of the House	5972—73
Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Amendment Bill	5973—6011
Motion to consider	5973—6008
Correction of Result of a Division	6011—12
Married Women's Property (Extension) Bill	6012—17
Motion to consider as passed by Rajya Sabha	6012—17
Clauses 1 to 5	6017
Motion to pass	6017
Motion <i>re</i> : Report of Pay Commission	6017—32
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Fifty-fourth Report	6032—33
Resolution <i>re</i> : Development of Drug Industry as State Concern	6033—87
Resolution <i>re</i> : Compulsory Military Training in Educational Institutions	6087—98
Daily Digest	6099—6110

**No. 26—Monday, December 21, 1959/Agrahayana 30, 1881 (Saka)—**

**Oral Answers to Questions—**

Starred Questions Nos. 1076, 1077, 1079 to 1081, 1083 to 1088, 1090, 1092 to 1095 and 1120-A.	6111—48
---	---------

**Written Answers to Questions—**

Starred Questions Nos. 1078, 1082, 1089, 1091, 1096 to 1104, 1104-A, 1105 to 1108, 1108-A, 1109 to 1117, 1117-A, 1118 to 1120, 1120-B, 1121 to 1124, 1124-A and 1124-B.	6149—72
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1771 to 1785, 1787 to 1898, 1898-A, 1898-B, 1898-C and 1898-D	6172—6258
Motion for Adjournment—	
Accident in the Nizamuddin Trunk Sewer	6258—64
Question of Privilege	6264—66

Statement re: Sino-Indian Relations	6266—78
Papers laid on the Table	6278—83
Messages from Rajya Sabha	6284
President's Assent to Bill	6284
Public Accounts Committee—	
Twenty-first Report	6285
Estimates Committee—	
Sixty-fifth, Sixty-seventh and Seventy-first Reports	6285
Statement re: Annual Report of Rescue Stations Committee	6286—87
Arrest of a Member	6287—88
Leave of Absence	6288
Appointment of Members to Joint Committee on Companies (Amendment) Bill	6289—91
Motion re: Food Situation	6291—6423
Half-an-Hour Discussion re: Contribution to Employees Provident Fund	6423—36
Daily Digest	6437—50

N. 27 — Tuesday, December 22, 1959/Pausa 1, 1881 (Saka)

#### Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1125 to 1137	6451—85
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#### Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1138 to 1160, 1162 to 1164, 1164-A, 1164-B, 1165 to 1168, 1168-A, 1168-B, 1169 to 1175 and 1175-A.	6485—6510
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1899 to 2017	6510—73
Papers laid on the Table	6573—75
Committee on Government Assurances—	
Minutes of Sixteenth Sitting	6578
Committee on Absence of Members—	
Minutes of Seventeenth Sitting	6578
Messages from Rajya Sabha	6579
Committee on Subordinate Legislation—	
Seventh Report	6580
Estimates Committee—	
Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Reports	6580—82
Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 585	6582—86
Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill—Passed	6587—89
Motions re: Coal Mines Rescue Rules	6589—6672
Motion re: Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules	6613—31, 6648—51
Motion re: Reports of Orissa Mining Corporation	6632—48, 6651—63
Discussion re: Sino-Indian Relations	6663—6728
Daily Digest	6729—38
Resume of the Ninth Session	6739—42
Consolidated Contents [December 14 to 22, 1959/Agrahayana 23 to Pausa 1, 1881 (Saka)]	(i—iv)

N. B.—The Sign + marked above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Monday, December 21, 1959/Agrahayana 30, 1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Hirakud Project

\*1076. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2046 on the 2nd September, 1959 and state whether the Orissa Government's request for a loan of 90 lakhs of rupees for reimbursement to the Hirakud Project has been approved by the Planning Commission by now?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** No, Sir. The matter is still under the consideration of the Planning Commission.

**Shri Panigrahi:** When the original estimate for the Hirakud project was made, may I know whether the digging or the excavation of these water courses was not included in the original estimate?

**Shri Hathi:** In the original estimate the cost of excavating the field channels was not included, but later on in the revised project they did include its cost.

**Shri Panigrahi:** What was the revised estimate, and what was the money estimated for digging up these water courses?

227 (A) L.S.D.—1.

**Shri Hathi:** About Rs. 90 lakhs or so. I have not got the exact figure, but it is about Rs. 90 lakhs.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether this request for this loan of Rs. 90 lakhs is in any way connected with the proposal to construct a second power house at Chip'ima; if so, whether this is connected with the earlier project or will be transferred away from Hirakud?

**Shri Hathi:** No. This request for the grant of a loan of Rs. 90 lakhs is not connected with the construction of power houses or anything. It is only for the purpose of meeting the expenditure incurred by the project authorities for excavating the field channels, water courses in the fields. That is an amount which the project authorities have spent. The State has to reimburse this amount by paying it to the project authorities, and for that the State has asked the Government of India to advance that much loan.

**Shri Tangamani:** What is the irrigation potential of Hirakud, and how much has been utilised so far?

**Shri Hathi:** It is about 4 lakhs acres, and I think about 2,40,000 acres are being irrigated.

#### Wind Mill at Tughlaqabad

+  
\*1077. { **Shri A. M. Tariq:**  
**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**  
**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**  
**Sardar Iqbal Singh:**  
**Shri Halder:**  
**Shri Ramji Verma:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state at what stage is the scheme

to install a wind mill at Tughlaqabad with a view to make perennial water supply for drinking?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** The proposal for the installation of a wind mill at Tughlaqabad village has been dropped by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi on the advice of the National Aeronautical Research Laboratory. It is now proposed to provide an electric driven pumping set for pumping water from an existing well. The work is likely to be completed by the end of March 1960. It will not be possible to give a perennial supply from this source but water supply will have to be restricted to a few hours in the mornings and evenings.

**Shri B. K. Gaikwad:** May I know what is the cost of this wind mill scheme and to how many people it will be useful?

**Shri Karmarkar:** The population of the village is three thousand. The estimated cost of the whole project was Rs. 22,400.

**Shri Vajpayee:** May I know the reasons due to which this scheme has been dropped and the expenditure incurred, if any?

**Shri Karmarkar:** The reason was that the Director of the National Aeronautical Research Laboratory, who was referred to, said that in Australia the output is about 4,500 gallons per day and here it would be 3,000 gallons per day, whereas the requirement of the population of three thousand is likely to be 30,000 gallons per day, and therefore it was not worth while pursuing it. But, as I said, arrangements are being made to provide an electric driven pumping set for pumping from the well that is already there water that is also already there.

**Shri Narasimhan:** Is the National Aeronautical Research Laboratory, referred to by the hon. Minister, operating under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research or, if not, whether the Council was consulted?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I think my hon. friend may put a question about the C.S.I.R. to the Ministry concerned

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Next question No. 1078, Shri Keshava. Absent.

**Shri Ansar Harvani:** I have been given authority to put that question.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That authority we will look into after we have gone through all the questions.

Next question.

### Training of Tindals of Sailing Vessels

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\*1079. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
           **Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
           **Shri R. C. Majhi:**

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were proposals to start training of tindals of sailing vessels;

(b) if so, whether this has started: and

(c) the number of tindals trained so far?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). Not yet.

(c). Does not arise.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** Has any syllabus been fixed for the training of the tindals and, if so, what is the nature of the syllabus?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** It will be a short course of thirty days in which instructions will be imparted in practical navigation, rule of the road, use of life-saving appliances, light and sound signals, fire-fighting appliances, meteorology, etc.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** May I know whether all the maritime State Governments have been requested for co-operation for the implementation of this scheme?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** It is essentially for the benefit of the State Governments also, because they are vitally concerned with it. They have been consulted and have accepted the scheme.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know who will be in charge of the training and when one of the centres is expected to be opened?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** The port officers of the ports concerned. We have selected five ports for that purpose, namely, Bhavnagar, Beypore, Tuticorin, Kakinada and Mangalore or Malpe in Mysore (one of them). And the port officers concerned would be deputed for imparting this training.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** What has been the reaction of the maritime State Governments?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** They are sympathetic to it and I think we shall be able to see that scheme through in a very short time.

**Shri Achar:** May I know the qualifications required for the candidates for undergoing the training?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** It is a scheme for training the tindals are employed on the sailing vessels, and I do not think any qualifications as such are needed except that they are already engaged in that trade. Apart from the training of tindals, we are having a scheme for training other seamen engaged on sailing vessels through.

#### Running of Long Trains

\*1980. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1197 on the 7th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any further trial has since been conducted in the matter of running long trains on Indian Railways;

(b) whether any difficulty has been experienced to introduce such long trains in India; and

(c) what new arrangements are to be made to run such trains?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawaz Khan):** (a). Yes.

(b). No difficulty in hauling heavy trains was experienced but the trials revealed the need for maintaining communication between the front and rear engines.

(c). Wireless sets are being obtained for intercommunication between the front and rear engines in order to ensure coordination on the run.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether both passengers and goods were carried by these?

**Shri Shah nawaz Khan:** Only goods.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** May I know on which Railways the trial was conducted and what was the approximate load?

**Shri Shah nawaz Khan:** The trial was conducted on the South-Eastern Railway. The load consisted of 6,000 tons.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** What is the number of wagons proposed to be moved by these long trains, and may I know whether Government has also considered the aspect of wagon turnover, that is..

**Shri Shah nawaz Khan:** I understand. This carriage of heavy load was in the nature of an experiment. Normally our trains carry something like 2,000 ton loads. By making this experiment we carried 6,000 tons. The length of the train depends on the number of locomotives that are used. In this particular case....

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** want the number of wagons.

**Shri Shah nawaz Khan:** I would just now tell you. In this particular case we had 74 wagons carrying iron ore.

But the loads will vary with the motive power.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** How many locomotives were used?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** In this particular case we used four locomotives, three in the front and one in the rear.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** I wanted to know further whether the aspect of wagon turnovers has been considered, because, we know that a Member of the Railway Board had submitted a report in favour of these long trains after his tour of the United States. But I am not very sure whether this aspect of wagon turnover in the present condition of our track, wagon and station yard capacity and all that has been taken into account. So I am interested to know if that aspect has been taken into account.

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** All that has been taken into consideration. I do not understand where the wagon turn-round comes in. It means, a wagon leaves a station, goes to the destination and then comes back to the station ....

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** When a large number of wagons go in these long trains and with our present yard capacity that difficulty is likely to arise. That is what I felt I want to know whether that aspect has been taken into consideration.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That also shall be taken into consideration.

**The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram):** As a matter of fact, the turn-over will be better.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** As far as I am aware, this experiment....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He should only ask if he is not aware.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** ... was conducted only at a siding station for a few miles, i.e. near the Gua iron ore mines. May I know whether the ex-

periment will be conducted over 100 or 150 miles?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** The experiments were conducted over the main line Gua to Burnpur and no particular difficulty was experienced. Only the need was felt for better communication between the front and the rear locomotives, because the train was something like 2½ mile long. For that, we are installing wireless sets.

#### Smuggling of Rice and Paddy from Orissa

\*1681. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Orissa have made complaints to the Centre about the smuggling of rice and paddy to West Bengal from Orissa due to the fixation of high price in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) and (b), There has been no such specific complaint by the Orissa Government. In West Bengal there has been no procurement on fixed price since June, 1959 and no question of disparity between the Government procurement prices in the two States arises. Smuggling is encouraged by the much higher level of market prices in West Bengal compared to Orissa but this abnormal disparity is largely due to the separate cordoning of the two States. The two States are being joined to form one zone to eliminate this disparity.

**Shri B. C. Mullick:** May I know what suggestions the Orissa Government has made to keep the price at a reasonable level within the State of Orissa, so that the poor consumers who purchase rice and paddy may not be affected?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** The Orissa Government suggested at one stage

that the procurement price had to be increased. As you know, we could not accept that suggestion except an enhancement in the case of superfine varieties of rice. But even if the procurement prices are increased, the disparity will not be eliminated to any considerable extent, so long as the West Bengal prices are very much higher. With regard to the other matter, the House knows that the Orissa Government has been authorised by their legislature to make negotiations in regard to this matter with the Central Government as well as the West Bengal Government.

**Shri Panigrahi:** When the price of rice and paddy has not been fixed in West Bengal and the price has already been fixed for Orissa, may I know how the movement of rice and paddy from Orissa is going to be affected by not fixing the procurement price in West Bengal?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** As the House knows, there is no procurement now in West Bengal and so, there is no question of fixing procurement price in West Bengal.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Am I to understand that this decision about linking up of Orissa and West Bengal has been taken finally and the Orissa Government have given their final consent?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** With regard to this matter, taking the sense of the House and considering all the aspects, I believe the hon. Minister himself will make an announcement in this regard in his reply to the food debate.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Am I to understand that because the Orissa Government have not sent any complaints regarding smuggling, the Government of India are not aware of the problem that about 5 lakh tons of rice are smuggled out of Orissa every year across the border of Bihar, Andhra and West Bengal? May I also know whether they propose to take any steps with regard to this matter?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil):** That is exactly the reason why this provision is being made for a wider zone.

**Shri Panigrahi:** The Minister has stated that with a view to check smuggling, this wider zone is being made. May I know whether Government is aware that the Government of Orissa were not able to procure 3 lakh tons of rice and paddy, when they assured procurement of 4 lakh tons in the last procurement season and how Government is going to check this smuggling?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** It is not only to check smuggling that the bigger zone is intended to be formed, but on account of other circumstances also which are too well-known to this House. With regard to checking of smuggling, we have ourselves suggested that there must be a 'no movement belt' on the borders of Orissa. But due to the fear that it may unnecessarily harass the peasants and cultivators, the Orissa Government did not accede to that, although we ourselves suggested to the State Government that a 'no movement belt' should be created. It is true that because of large-scale smuggling, it has not been possible for the Orissa Government to procure the estimated quantity, although no specific target was fixed, as stated by my hon. friend.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** What is the ruling price of rice in Orissa today and what is going to be the price, according to the estimate, after the bigger zone is formed?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** The ruling price of rice at present varies from Rs. 14-12-0 to Rs. 15 for coarse variety and goes up to Rs. 17-15-0 for Bala-sore rice, which is called *batta*. As the House knows, prices in West Bengal also have come down considerably and we think Orissa price will not go un-



duly high. We are also having the necessary safeguards to see that Orissa prices do not go up.

**Shri Palaniyandy:** Large-scale smuggling is going on in Bombay into Goa .....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member is jumping from Orissa to Bombay. Next question.

**श्री विमूर्ति मिश्र :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी एक प्रश्न करना है।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** प्राप्ते प्राप्ति की बारी जा जाएगी।

**श्री विमूर्ति मिश्र :** इधर तो प्राप्ति देखते ही नहीं।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** कभी-कभी मेरी गलती भी माफ करनी चाहिए।

### राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

\*१०८३. **श्री विमूर्ति मिश्र :** क्या परिचालन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय राजपथों के बारे में विवेचन: उन की चौड़ाई आदि के सम्बन्ध में और ऐसी सड़कों के बारे में जो राष्ट्रीय राजपथों से सम्बन्धित कस्बों और गांवों में से गुजरती हैं, कोई निश्चित नीति बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गांवों और कस्बों में सड़कों की चौड़ाई कितनी रखी जाएगी?

**परिचालन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर):** (क) सड़कों की चौड़ाई उनके वर्गीकरण के अनुसार निश्चित न की जा कर संभावित यत्नसमय के परिमाण के अनुसार निश्चित की जाती है। इसलिए राष्ट्रीय राजपथों की चौड़ाई आदि के बारे में कोई पृथक

सरकारी नीति नहीं निश्चित की गयी है। सड़कों के बारे में आवश्यक से जो नेशनल (स्टैंडर्ड) अपनाये गये हैं वही इन राजपथों पर भी लागू होते हैं।

(ख) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

[**Shri Raj Bahadur:** (a). No separate policy is required for National Highways in regard to its standards for width of pavement etc. because it is governed by the intensity and volume of traffic and not by the classification of the road. The standards adopted for roads in general apply to National Highways also.

(b) Does not arise.]

**श्री विमूर्ति मिश्र :** सरकार ने, जैसा कि धर्म मंत्री जी ने बतलाया, कोई नीति निर्धारित नहीं की है। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि जहां सरकार नेशनल हाईवेज बना रही हैं वहां सरकारी गफसर कहीं से फीट कह देते हैं कहीं २०० फीट। क्या इससे गड़बड़ी नहीं होती है।

**श्री राज बहादुर :** मैंने जो निवेदन किया था वह पक्की सड़कों के बारे में निवेदन किया था कि उसको जितना यातायात उसके ऊपर होता है उसके अनुसार चौड़ा रखा जाता है अगर अधिक यातायात होता है तो २२ फीट रखा जाता है वरना ११ फीट और कहीं कहीं इससे भी कम। इसमें नीति का सवाल नहीं आता।

**श्री विमूर्ति मिश्र :** मैं जमाना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जब किसी सड़क को नेशनल हाईवे घोषित करती है, तो उस घोषणा के बाद क्या सरकार यह घोषणा भी करती है कि अब यह सड़क एक्कर से निकलेगी तो कितनी चौड़ी होगी और जब देहात से निकलेगी तो कितनी चौड़ी होगी?

**श्री राज बहादुर :** किन सड़कों को नेशनल हाईवे डिक्लेयर किया जाता है वो

उन्हें बारे में धीमे-धीमे से यह स्थान  
जुड़ा जाता है कि जब उन पर यातायात  
बढ़ेगा तो उसको कितना चौड़ा करने की  
आवश्यकता होगी उसके लिये कबाल को कभी  
१०० फीट, या १२० फीट या इससे भी ज्यादा  
रुझने की घोषणा की जाती है।

**Shri C. D. Pandey:** In the usually  
accepted sense of the word "highway"  
means that there would be no ob-  
struction, or the least obstruction, in  
the way. May I draw the attention of  
the Government to the fact that in  
National Highway No. 8, from Delhi  
to Lucknow the vehicular traffic is  
held at Moradabad for hours to-  
gether, and that causes inconvenience  
to the passengers? The highways  
should always have separate bridges  
and should not pass through railway  
bridges.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** It is admitted  
that there are many missing links and  
also many bridges have to be con-  
structed. We are trying our best to  
expedite the construction of bridges.  
The highways must have enough width  
for a free and smooth flow of vehicular  
traffic.

श्री विद्युति मिश्र क्या माननीय मंत्री जी  
ने यह सोच रखा है कि जब से जो भी  
सड़क नेशनल हाईवे बनाई जाएगी,  
उसको लेने से पहले वहां शहर में और  
कहानों के देहातों में सरकार यह घोषणा  
कर दे कि यह सड़क इतनी चौड़ी शहर में  
होगी, इतनी चौड़ी देहातों में होगी—

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छी सजेशन है  
जिस पर गौर किया जा सकता है।

श्री राज बहादुर : यह ध्यान नीर से किया  
जाता है।

**Shrimati Ila Palchowdhari:** Has the  
Government any information that  
owing to the width not being enough  
in certain highways there are a num-  
ber of accidents? Has Government  
made any assessment of these acci-  
dents? May I know what Government  
propose to do about it?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** That may be  
true in various sections of the congest-

ed localities. But normally I should  
say that our roads are very much  
under-utilized.

**Shri Achar:** When these national  
highways pass through big cities and  
bigger towns, is there any proposal to  
have diversion outside the towns and  
cities?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** That is what  
normally we are required to do, and  
we have done it in many cases.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या कुछ इस  
प्रकार के राज पथ हैं जिनका स्तर इतना  
नीचा है कि प्रतिवर्ष वर्षा के कारण या  
बाढ़ के कारण वे क्षतविक्षत हो जाते  
हैं? इसी प्रकार का एक राजपथ यह है  
जो कि दिल्ली से मथुरा तक जाता है और  
सरकार को पता होगा कि पिछले वर्ष  
की बाढ़ से बहुत हानि उसको हुई। क्या  
सरकार ने इस प्रकार के राजपथों का स्तर  
ऊंचा करने की कोई योजना बनाई है?

श्री राज बहादुर : जी हां, यह सत्य  
है कि जब कभी वर्षा अधिक हो जाती है  
या वाटर लागिंग हो जाता है, तो सड़कें  
खराब हो जाती हैं। उनका एलाइमेंट  
यानी उनका रास्ता बदलने की हम कोशिश  
कर रहे हैं और जो भी दूसरे कदम हो सकते  
हैं, उठा रहे हैं।

**Shri Jadhav:** May I know whether  
it is a fact that the width of the  
Bombay-Agra road is so small and,  
therefore, accidents take place every  
month?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That has al-  
ready come.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** That is there to  
some extent for greater Bombay area  
only.

श्री डा० शा० वर्मा : गवर्नमेंट ने  
नेशनल हाईवे बनाये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता  
हूँ क्या सरकार कोई इस तरह की कमिनिस्टर  
योजना बना रही है जिसमें सड़क, रेल  
तथा इरिगेशन तीनों का काम चल सके  
यानी जिस पर इरिगेशन का भी काम हो,

जाए, लड़क भी निकल जाए और रेल भी बन जाए?

श्री राव बहादुर : इरिगेशन का तो मैं समझता हूँ इस सम्बन्ध नहीं। लेकिन इंग्लैंड कन्टर ट्रान्स्पोर्ट में रेल और रोड है, इन तीनों का विकास एक संतुलित ढंग से हो, इनमें सामंजस्य हो, इस बात की चप्पा की जा रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में एक कमेटी का निर्माण भी किया गया है जिसे कि नियोगी कमेटी कहते हैं जो कि राष्ट्रीय यातायात या परिवहन नीति के बारे में आवश्यक सुझाव देगी।

### Sugar Factory in Kolhapur

\*1084. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Sugar Factory in Kolhapur district of Bombay State during the current financial year;

(b) if so, when the proposal would materialise; and

(c) the amount to be spent on the factory?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member has probably in mind the factory at Kodoli. This went into production on 1st November, 1959.

(c). About Rs. 1.36 crores.

Shri Pangarkar: May I know whether the factory to be set up will be on a co-operative basis or individual basis.

Shri A. M. Thomas: For this factory the licence has been applied for by Shree Warana Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Limited. So, it is a co-operative business.

Shri Shivnanjappa: May I know whether any restriction is put on the licensing of co-operative sugar factories?

Shri A. M. Thomas: If my friend is referring to the general question, our present and future developments would be mainly on the co-operative front.

Shri Mahagaonkar: Since two more co-operative concerns have been formed in Kolhapur district may I know whether there is any possibility of their getting licences?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There are as many as four factories in Kolhapur, besides the one that is already referred to. Out of the four, three are on co-operative basis and one is a joint stock company. Licences for two more have been applied for, and they have to be considered by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, in consultation with our Ministry.

### Water-Logging in Delhi

\*1085. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages in the Union Territory of Delhi have suffered on account of water-logging of their cultivable land during the current year upto 30th November, 1959;

(b) whether such sufferers have been given any relief; and

(c) if so, the amount given as relief till November, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Delhi Administration have reported that no village has suffered on account of water-logging in Delhi territory during 1959.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

### कौरवा के पास यमुना नदी पर पुल

\*१०८६. श्री महाश्वीर झा : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पानीपत की ओर कौरवा के निकट यमुना नदी पर एक पुल बनाने का विचार है;

(ख) बहिर्गा, तो इस पुल पर कितना व्यय होगा और उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार, पंजाब सरकार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार कितना कितना व्ययदान करेंगी;

(ग) यह पुल कब तक तैयार हो जायगा; और

(घ) क्या बुलन्दशहर और पलवल (मुझगांव) को मिलाने के लिए यमुना नदी पर बसा ही पुल बनाने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (जी राज बहादुर) : (क) जं. हां ।

(ख) इस पुल के बनाने में अनुमानतः लगभग ५५ लाख पैसे खर्च होंगे, यह खर्च केन्द्र और पंजाब व उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारें मिलकर बराबर बराबर भुगत करेंगी।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से पुल के छाके व इस पर होने वाले खर्च के इशारेवार तर्जुमे का इन्तजार किया जा रहा है। इस पुल के बनने में लगभग तीन साल लगेंगे।

(घ) जी नहीं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस पुल के बन जाने से उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब की किन-किन मंडियों को लाभ पहुंचेगा?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह पानीपत और कैराली के बीच में बनेगा और मैं समझता हूँ कि जो मंडियां भासपास की हैं पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में, उनको लाभ होगा और इधर पंजाब की पूर्वी मंडियों को और पंजाब को भी लाभ होगा।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन् जब तक सरकार की नीति कुछ इस प्रकार की रही है कि जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं, उनको थोड़ा धाने बढ़ाया जाए। पंजाब में मुझगांव

बिना भी इसी प्रकार का जिला है। ऐसी सूरत में बुलन्दशहर और मुझगांव के बीच में पुल बनाया जाए, क्या इस प्रकार की कोई योजना सरकार के पास भाई है, यदि भाई है, तो क्या उस पर विचार कर लिया गया है और कर लिया गया है तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : अभी ऐसी कोई योजना जिसके द्वारा कि मुझगांव के नजदीक उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब को मिलाने के लिये यमुना पर पुल बनाया जाए, विचाराधीन नहीं है। लेकिन यह सच है कि जितने पुल होंगे उतना ही अधिक मातायात बढ़ेगा लेकिन जितना खर्चा हमका मिलेगा उतना ही हम कर सकेंगे।

श्री बाबूदेवी : इस पुल के निर्माण के लिए जो भूमि हस्तगत की जाएगी उसमें कृषि योग्य भूमि भी होगी और यदि होगी तो उसका क्षेत्रफल कितना होगा?

श्री राज बहादुर : जो फस तो मैं नहीं बता सकता हूँ, इसका जो तर्जुमा सब जाने के बाद ही पता चलेगा। लेकिन जो भूमि हस्तगत की जाएगी, उसका मुआवजा दिया जाएगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I suggest that Q. No. 1120-A may also be taken up, as it also relates to the same subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Minister agrees, I have no objection.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): I am agreeable.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

**Robbery in Kumaon Express**

+  
 \*1687. { Shri Tangamani:  
 Pandit D. N. Tiwari:  
 Shri Panigrahi:  
 Shrimati Masida Ahmed:  
 Shri Amjad Ali:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry was held into the robbery committed on passengers of a second class compartment of the 12 UP Kumaon Express between Sonai and Raya Stations of the Northern Railway on the 13th October, 1959;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to safeguard the life and property of the passengers in trains?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Yes Sir. The Government Railway Police Mathura took up the investigation of this crime.

(b) The case is still under police investigation.

(c) As such prevention of crime in trains is a police responsibility of the State, the States have been requested to make adequate arrangements. The Railway administrations are taking the following preventive measures:—

(i) provision of safety devices in compartments to prevent ingress of unauthorised persons;

(ii) Railway staff including those of the R.P.F. have been directed to be vigilant and alert towards criminals operating on railways;

(iii) Maintenance of close liaison between the officers of the Railway, Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police at all levels.

**"Murder of a Railway Employee in Train"**

+  
 \*1129-A. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
 Shri P. G. Deb:  
 Shri Asrar:  
 Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Goods Supervisor was found dead in a second class compartment of 371 Up Hardwar Passenger Train on the night of the 12th December 1959;

(b) whether he was murdered while travelling between Delhi and Muradnagar stations; and

(c) whether any person or persons have been arrested in this connection?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Yes Sir. The deceased was a Goods Clerk.

(b) It is suspected that the murder was committed between Ghaziabad and Muradnagar.

(c) None so far. The case is being vigorously investigated by the Police.

**Shri Tangamani:** What is the value of the articles robbed in the Kumaon Express robbery? How much has been recovered from the accused?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** In one case a passenger lost Rs. 1,500 and a gold ring. Another person was robbed of Rs. 75 and a wrist watch. About others, we are not aware what the loss is.

**Shri Tangamani:** How much has been recovered?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** A gang of dacoits has been arrested and some of them have made confessions that they committed this robbery. But we do not have the details as the State Government is looking into it.

**Shri Tangamani:** May I know whether the Government have got any assessment of the areas which are susceptible to this kind of robbery

and, if so, what steps have been taken in those areas, because we find those incidents are happening mostly in the same place?

**Shri Shah nawaz Khan:** From experience we have found that the dacoits are utilising the mobility of trains for changing their venue of dacoity very often.

**Shri Tangamani:** I find that on certain Railways there is no such occurrence at all during the last two years. I have analysed that. I find that only on two or three Railways this has been happening. So I want to find out from the hon. Minister whether steps have been taken to ascertain which are the areas that are vulnerable or which are the Railways that are constantly affected by this.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Are there any particular Railways on which these incidents occur?

**Shri Shah nawaz Khan:** As I just now submitted the places change frequently.... (Interruption). Some incidents took place round about Jhansi. A number of incidents took place round about Kanpur. Some had taken place in Punjab. There is no particular locality which is a bad spot. It varies.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** My supplementary pertains to Question No 1120-A. The hon. Minister has stated that he was found murdered. It came in the newspapers that no money was taken away after murdering him. But my information is that he had Rs. 300 in his pocket. May I know whether it is correct? My submission is only this. It is not a matter to be laughed over.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I think the hon. Minister has referred to it and said that Rs. 75 were taken away.

**Shri Shah nawaz Khan:** That is a different one.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** His son is working in the Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar. He had Rs. 300 in his pocket at the time of murder. I want to know whether he was found locked in

that particular latrine, sitting on the commode and was stabbed eleven times. Is that correct?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That will be a subject of enquiry. Whether the money that was with him was taken away.....

**Shri Shah nawaz Khan:** I have got that information. This railway employee was found murdered. He was found in a sitting pose in a bathroom in the ladies' compartment. A sum of Rs. 130 was still in his pocket. Also, a gold ring was on his person. But his widow said that her husband used to wear gold buttons. Those gold buttons were missing.

**Shri Thirumala Rao:** The hon. Minister was pleased to say that the matter relates primarily to the State Governments. It is a question of law and order. So, they are investigating. I want to know whether the Government of India and the Railway Board are in close touch with the investigation that is being carried on by the State Government police. If so, have they discovered from a series of these dacoities that have taken place only in the northern part of the country whether there is a similar pattern in these dacoities and has any clue come to the notice of Government that upper middle-class educated young-men.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That is too long a question to be answered in the Question Hour.

**Shri Thirumala Rao:** I want to know whether any pattern has been discerned in these murders and train dacoities so far and what is the class of persons that are associated with such murders.

**Shri Shah nawaz Khan:** It is rather a big question. We have found that in most cases the object is gain, that is, to loot for the purpose of money or for other gains. There are different types of people who have been found implicated in it. Sometimes there are some students, some teachers and different people from the lower-section of society. I might also add that we have evidence which shows that certain

gangs of thieves, particularly those interested in the theft of railway property have come up from South India to North India.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Tiwary.

**Shri D. N. Tiwary:** May I know...

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** May I know whether the robbers...

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. Unless the hon. Member is identified, why should he start asking a question? Shri Tiwary.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** I want to know....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have called Shri Tiwary:

**Shri D. N. Tiwary:** From time to time Government have taken steps to prevent these dacoities, May I know whether any assessment has been made as to whether the steps taken have been sufficient to prevent the dacoities or not?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If the steps had been sufficient, why should they occur again?

**Shri Shah nawas Khan:** I would like to submit that these dacoities and murders in trains have been causing the utmost anxiety to the Railway Ministry and also to the other Ministries concerned. I am glad to be able to report to the House that in a large number of cases these miscreants have been apprehended and now they are before the courts which, I hope, will give them such deterrent punishment that these gangs will be liquidated.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** The honour of my constituency is at stake. I want to know whether these robbers came from my constituency of Mathura or whether they came from across the border.

**Shri Shah nawas Khan:** I am unable to say that. But perhaps my revered friend would know that better himself. But those people have been arrested.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If they had been arrested and they had come from the hon. Member's constituency, they must have gone.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Since this particular goods clerk had been murdered suddenly, will the Railway Minister consider payment of some interim or ad hoc compensation to his wife? I want to know whether this is being done or not.

**The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram):** Of course, she will get the admissible compensation.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Immediately?

**Shri Jagjivan Ram:** I am not quite sure whether any ad hoc compensation has been given or not. I will look into that.

#### Price of Rice in West Bengal

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1953.	{	Shrimati Renu
		Chakravartty:
		Shri Subiman Ghose:
		Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government propose to take to reduce prices of open market rice in West Bengal;

(b) whether there has been an upward trend in October;

(c) on what basis did Government calculate that "aus" crop would reduce prices;

(d) whether it is not a fact that there was a slight fall during the recent Bengal food movement; and

(e) whether Government propose to continue supplies during coming harvest?

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):**

(a) Apart from large-scale distribution of rice from Government stocks which has been continuing in West Bengal, the Orissa State is now being linked with the State of West Bengal and this will help in bringing down the prices.

(b) to (d). In August and September, 1950 in anticipation of a good rice crop, the prices of rice had started declining. Later, early in October, 1950, owing to heavy floods and consequent drop in market arrivals, the prices rose to some extent, but soon after they again started declining and this downward trend is still continuing.

(e) After the formation of the rice zone of the two States of Orissa and West Bengal, the rice supply position in West Bengal is expected to improve substantially. The Central Government will, however, continue to make available to the State Government such quantities of rice and wheat as are considered necessary for distribution in the State.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** What was the calculation of the 'aus' crop as a result of which it was stated even in Parliament that the prices would come down, since the price of rice was already rising before the floods?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** Before the floods, in anticipation of a good crop, the price was declining. But then there came these floods and so there has been an upward trend. But now it is estimated that the 'aus' crops would be much better than that of last year.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** In view of the announcement that West Bengal and Orissa are now going to be linked up in the food zone, may I know whether the responsibility of the Central Government to feed the city of Calcutta will also not now operate?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** I have already stated that we will be meeting the reasonable requirements of West Bengal and we will certainly have the case of Calcutta specifically in mind.

**Shri Aurebindo Ghosal:** May I know whether it is a fact that due to the Bihar Government's refusal to allow the movement of Nepal rice in large quantities, all Nepal rice is being held up at Nepal?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** This matter has not been brought to our notice. We will look into it now.

**Shri Aurebindo Ghosal:** It has already been circulated.

**Shri Panigrahi:** From what date this food zone is going to operate?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** I have said that the hon. Minister will be making a statement when he replies to the debate.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** In view of the fact that the feeding of the city of Calcutta is still the responsibility of the Central Government, I would like to know whether in this season there is going to be any direct buying by either the State or the Central Government in the State of West Bengal.

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil):** The position is that the deficit of West Bengal is something more than the surplus of Orissa. Therefore even after joining the zone the responsibility of the State Government either to feed Calcutta or to feed other places of West Bengal will still remain to some extent.

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** May I know if the Government is aware that when the food movement took place in Calcutta the price of rice went up because the shops were closed through fright and nobody could get any rice?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** There have been reports to that effect.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:** What is the present deficit of rice in West Bengal? What is the total damage to crops caused by the last floods to which the hon. Minister just now referred?

**Shri S. K. Patil:** The deficit of West Bengal last year was somewhere about a million tons or a little more than that. But I am told—the final figures are not there—that in spite of the floods in West Bengal, the position would not be worse than what it was during the last year. That means that



due to the floods we have lost something, no doubt, but in other parts there are more crops.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:** One part of my question has not been answered. What is the total damage to crops caused by the last floods?

**Shri S. K. Patil:** I have said the final figures have not been received, but whatever the damage, it is more than compensated by better crops in the other parts.

**Shri Thirumala Rao:** In view of the fact that the deficit of Bengal is much more than the surplus of Orissa, may we know what steps Government intend taking to see that the price of rice does not rise abnormally in Orissa and that all the rice is not taken out of Orissa?

**Shri S. K. Patil:** Some kind of disparity will always exist unless West Bengal is really made self-sufficient in food. That should be the attempt.

**Shri Subiman Ghose:** Since the Minister said that during the food movement the price of rice shot up, may I know the price before the movement and the price during the continuance of the movement?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** In fact, in the answer to the question I have not accepted the suggestion of the hon. lady Member that because of the food movement prices came down. That way, it would be the best remedy to launch movements. That is not correct. It is because of the floods that the prices shot up after showing a decline, and again when it was known to the public that the crops would be much better than anticipated, the price is again showing a decline.

**Shri Tangamani:** I would like to know whether after the formation of the zone, procurement of rice by the Orissa Government will continue, or will it be discontinued?

**Shri S. K. Patil:** All this and allied questions will be replied when I reply to the debate.

## Derailment of Train

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\*1090. { **Shri Khushwaqt Rai:**  
**Shri Amjad Ali:**  
**Shri Arjun Singh**  
**Bhadauria:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a running train on the Bankura Damodar River Light Railway was thrown off the track between Kumrul and Indar stations in a cyclonic storm on the 1st October, 1959;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one passenger was killed and eight injured as a result thereof; and

(c) why was the train not detained at Kumrul station when information about the cyclone had reached there in advance?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) Yes.

(b) One passenger was killed and 14 (including three railway staff) were injured.

(c) No information about the cyclone was available while the train was at Kumrul Station. I may add that it is a privately owned narrow gauge railway.

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha):** May I know whether there is a provision that when there are cyclones like this, prior information should be got?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** None was available for this railway.

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:** May I know whether any provision is being made so that in future it may not happen again?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** As far as I am aware, no provision is being made.

**Shri Subiman Ghose:** Since this station is within four miles of my village, I know something about it. It is a lilliput train.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is not what he knows, it is what he does not know that he should ask.

**Shri Subiman Ghose:** I am giving some information to the Minister.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That might be reserved for some other opportunity. He might ask now what he does not know.

**Shri Subiman Ghose:** I am taking the information from him. Is the Minister aware that it is written in every compartment in the train that during hurricanes or cyclones the doors and windows of the compartments should be kept open? Is the Minister aware of that fact?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** As I said, it is a privately-owned railway. Personally I am not aware of that, but what I am aware of is that when the storm came, it was about 3.30 in the afternoon. The train was halted, and then the storm overtook it. It toppled over all the coaches.

**Shri B. K. Gaikwad:** May I know whether the hon. Minister will enlighten us whether such blowing of railway train in a storm had ever happened in the past?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** I cannot say off-hand, but I know sometimes it does happen. An odd railway empty wagon is toppled over, but I cannot give him definite information. I shall require notice.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If it has happened once, it might happen again.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I want to know whether the Government has in mind nationalisation of these light railways.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That is a different thing altogether. It has been toppled over, therefore we should nationalise? If it is nationalised, the storm would not topple it over?

**Shri Sonavane:** May I know whether action will be taken to prevent similar incidents on other light railways.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let us hope it will not happen here also.

**Ship Repairing Yard at Cochin Port**

**\*1092. Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a Ship Repairing Yard in the Cochin Port; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken for the same?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration for starting a Ship Repairing Yard in Cochin. However, as the Hon'ble Member is aware, the Govt. have decided to establish a Shipbuilding Yard in Cochin, subject to the results of the further investigations into the soil conditions being satisfactory. Steps are accordingly being taken to conduct the necessary investigations at the proposed site. Action has also been taken under the Cochin Land Acquisition Act to notify the intention of Government to acquire about 73 acres of private land for the proposed Shipbuilding Yard.

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** May I know whether Government is aware that because of the absence of ship repairing facilities in Cochin, a large number of ships is diverted to Colombo and Cochin Port is losing trade because of that?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** We do require ship repairing facilities along the coast, and the Shipyard Committee of the U.K. technical mission which went into this question had advised and as the hon. Member knows we have accepted the recommendations of that Committee, for the establishment of a shipyard at Cochine which would include dry dock facilities and enable the ships to get the necessary ship repair facilities.

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** May I know whether it is not a fact that the British technical mission which recommended the location of the shipbuilding yard, conducted a survey of the suitability of the soil and made a

recommendation that in this particular place the soil was suitable?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** I do not think that goes that far. As a matter of fact, the soil conditions have got to be investigated.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** May I know who is entrusted with conducting the soil tests—the Cochin port authorities?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** I cannot exactly say. Mostly they will be Cochin port authorities, engineers etc.

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** May I know whether it is not a fact that the British technical mission made a specific recommendation about the suitability of the sub-soil in this particular area, and that is why this site has been selected?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** No, Sir. The soil condition has to be investigated to some extent. That is part of the opinion expressed by them.

**Shri Panigrahi:** Are we to understand that the decision of the Government to locate the second ship yard in Cochin is not final, but subject to certain conditions?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** As I said, and announcement was made the other day on the floor of the House. It has been decided to locate the shipyard at Cochin subject to the results of the investigation into the soil conditions.

#### Independent Operators

\*1993. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to permit Indian independent operators to operate on foreign routes not operated by Indian Airlines Corporation and Air-India International without being required to obtain 'no objection' certificates from the Corporations;

(b) whether Government propose to permit Indian independent operators to advertise for their trade on these routes; and

(c) whether Government also propose to grant them routes and licences on a three to five year basis to enable them to organise their industry?

**The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin):** (a) and (b). The Government's basic policy towards the independent operators remains unchanged. However, specific proposals on the points referred to in parts (a) and (b) of the question will be considered on merits, when received.

(c) No, Sir. The current non-Scheduled permits are valid for a period of two years with effect from 1-1-1959.

**Shri Basumatari:** May I know whether any private operator has applied for the purpose, and if so, the name of the company and the foreign countries applied for?

**Shri Mohiuddin:** I think there is one application pending with us. I do not exactly remember the name of the company which has applied for it, but the application will be considered on merits.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether an international line operating through private operators has so far been opened up; if so, what are the countries and what is the name of the party?

**Shri Mohiuddin:** One private operator has been given permission to operate on the Bahrain side and on the Accra side, and this has been done with a no objection certificate from IAC and AII.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know the name of this party and whether Government is satisfied with the operational work of this party inside the country?

**Shri Mohiuddin:** The Kalingas are operating in that direction, and as far as Government are concerned, we have not received any complaints about their operations in those areas.

**Shrimati H. Palchoudhuri:** May I know whether it is a fact that a foreign company was given the lease for taking away thousands of monkeys, and we had to pay foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 27 lakhs or more in freight, and if so, whether this sort of trade would be considered for our own private operators, if they apply for it?

**Shri Mohiuddin:** Cargo operations and passenger operations are governed according to the agreements between the countries and airlines. If any country has been allowed to land and pick up traffic, that condition remains, as long as that agreement remains.

As far as the encouragement for our own lines to carry more cargo is concerned, of course, that is a question that is always in our minds.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that the air trips operated by the Kalinga Airways involving accidents over NEFA.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now, the hon. Member is entering into arguments. He asked the name of the private party and whether Government were satisfied with their operations. The hon. Minister said that Government had received no complaints. Now, the hon. Member is trying to enter into arguments.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I make a humble submission.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, now. I would request the hon. Member not enter into arguments now.

#### Bhilai-Dalli-Rajhara Railway Line

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\*1094. { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**  
**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the railway line leading from Bhilai to the Dalli-Rajhara iron ore mines went out of order recently;

(b) if so, the period for which the line could not be used for transport of iron ore for the project; and

(c) the precise reasons as to why it was not possible to repair the line earlier?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The traffic on this line had to be suspended due to subsidence and breaches on three occasions, namely:—

- (i) from 30-6-59 to 9-7-59;
- (ii) from 28-7-59 to 2-8-59; and
- (iii) from 13-9-59 to 22-9-59.

(c) As a result of incessant and heavy rains towards the end of June this year, the banks on this line, which are mostly of black cotton soil, subsided at several places. The repairs to the track were carried out as expeditiously as possible but due to adverse weather conditions, it was not possible to restore the traffic earlier.

The closure of the line between 13-9-59 to 22-9-59 was necessitated due to a road underbridge being washed away on account of heavy rainfall on the night of 12-9-59 further aggravated by a breach in an irrigation tank bund and the bursting of the banks of the Tendula river. The bridge had to be replaced by a temporary bridge. The dislocation for ten days caused on this account, was, therefore, unavoidable.

I might add that the supply of iron ore to the Bhilai steel plant was, however, maintained from Barajamda.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** May I know whether when the railway line was opened for traffic, the whole railway line between Bhilai and Dalli-Rajhara was constructed according to specifications?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** It was according to specifications, but it was due to unexpected excessive rains that these breaches took place.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Who conducted the inquiry when there was subsidence in the embankment due to rains?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** No inquiry is necessary. All that we have got to do is to repair the embankment.

**Shri Supakar:** Since this railway line was constructed only very recently, may I know why this rainfall was not anticipated when the line was constructed? May I also know the quantity of rainfall which actually caused such a dislocation? Was it very unusual rainfall?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is the quantity also to be anticipated or only the rainfall is to be anticipated?

**Shri Supakar:** The quantity also. My question is whether such rainfall was not anticipated while planning the railway line which was constructed only very recently.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** The track is new, and the soil is black cotton soil. And the rains were heavy. The hon. Member asked whether this rainfall was not anticipated. The Railway Board has no astrologer to consult. The rainfall was sudden.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What the hon. Member means is that this rainfall could be anticipated on the basis of the previous years' rainfall in that area, and provision could be made for that.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** When a railway line is constructed, all these data are looked into, and proper water vents are provided for.

**Shri Tangamani:** May I know whether in this branch line of 60 miles length, night service is run now, and if not, when night service will be started?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** As soon as the embankments get stabilised, and the embankments get set.

**Shri Merarka:** May I know the total expenditure incurred on these repairs?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Only Rs. 1 lakh.

**Shri Tangamani:** My point was whether irrespective of the repair in the embankment, any night service is run at present, and if not, when the night service will be started.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Minister says that it would be run when the track gets set. That means that it is not being run now, and it will be run after some time.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** The hon. Minister says that these breaches were all due to natural causes. May I know when this rail link will be opened for passenger traffic?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** It is not open for passenger traffic. It is for the movement of iron ore.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I want to know when it will be opened for passenger traffic.

**The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram):** It is too premature to say, because, primarily, this railway line was constructed for the movement of iron ore.

#### Special Trains to Jhinjka Village

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\*1095. { **Shri K. U. Parmar:**  
**Shri Goray:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of special trains that were run to Jhinjka Village in Saurashtra, Amreli District in September, 1959;

(b) whether prior permission of higher authorities was obtained before running the special trains;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the total number of passengers who travelled between Mahuva and Jhinjka during the period from the 1st September, 1959 to the 25th September, 1959?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shamaswar Khan):** (a) to (d).

A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 68.]

(d) The number of passengers that travelled between Mahuva and Amratvel and Mahuva and Dungar is 32,887. It cannot be said as to how many of these were for and from Jhinjka Village.

**Shri K. U. Parmar:** May I know whether it is a fact that Jhinjka is not a station, and yet the train was stopped at this place, and passengers were travelling on the roof of the train, and this has resulted in a tragedy in which 58 persons have lost their lives, and Government have become a party to that?

**Shri Shah nawas Khan:** I am not aware of how Government became a party to people being trampled over. What actually happened was that there was a rumour getting round that a girl was possessing magical powers of cure, and, therefore, there was a sudden rush, and thousands and thousands of people started going there. For the convenience of public, we stopped the train near that village, and we collected all the tickets from them.

**Shri K. U. Parmar:** May I know the circumstances which led the railway authorities to grant such special trains, and to stop the trains at Jhinjka even though it was not a regular station, and what alternative arrangements were made by the railway authorities for these passengers?

**Shri Shah nawas Khan:** The only consideration was to meet the demand of the public and public convenience.

**Shri Vajpayee:** The question is why special trains were run on the occasion, and whether the Western Railway Administration did not consult the Railway Board before running the special trains.

**Shri Shah nawas Khan:** Special trains were run because there was sufficient traffic offering. We are a commercial concern, and wherever we find traffic, we shall carry them.

**Shri Hem Barua:** The Deputy Minister did not want to invoke the astrologer for the rains. Am I to understand that they are invoking magic for running these special trains?.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The people rushed to that place. Government did not do anything.

**Shri Vajpayee:** The hon. Minister has stated that the railways are a commercial concern. Are we to understand that the Railway Administration could not visualise the situation that if thousands of people rush to that village, there would be a stampede and people would get crushed?

**Shri Shah nawas Khan:** There would have been a bigger stampede if they had not been cleared by the railway trains.

**Shri Yajnik:** May I know whether the district authorities or the local authorities were consulted or were advised about the special trains being run, so that Government or the police authorities could make arrangements for handling the large number of people that were carried by the railways in those trains?

**Shri Shah nawas Khan:** The crowds had collected there already, and I presume that the civil administration was fully aware of the situation. All that we did was to clear that big crowd from there.

**Shri K. U. Parmar:** May I know whether it is a fact that two persons who were travelling on the roof of the train fell down just near Jhinjka village? If so, what action have the railway authorities taken?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram:** The railways cannot produce a remedy for the credence of the people of Saurashtra.

**Shri Vajpayee:** The railways could have refused to run special trains on this occasion. There is no explanation why special trains were run.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair.]

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

## Catering Contracts at International Airports in India

\*1078. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the policy followed by Government in fixing up catering contracts at international airports in India;

(b) whether any tenders are called at any time for these contracts; and

(c) the name of the catering contractor at Palam Airport and since when he has been so working?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) By call of tenders from selected caterers of repute or by renewal for 3 years at a time of the existing contract if the caterer's service has been satisfactory.

(b) Where there is no caterer or when it becomes necessary to change the existing caterer for unsatisfactory service or non-payment of Government dues, etc. the new caterer is selected by call of tender from selected caterers of repute.

(c) Messrs. Raffle's Restaurant have been the catering contractors at Palam since 1-9-1948.

## Folidol Poisoning

\*1082. { Shrimati Parvathi Krishnam:  
Shri Warior:  
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director of Public Health, Mysore has brought to the notice of the Central Government that the percentage of "folidol" cases has been on the increase since 1955;

(b) whether he has requested the Government to include "folidol" in the Central Poisons Act; and

(c) what steps are being taken for wide publicity in regard to correct usage of "folidol"?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmakar): (a) No.

(b) The Director of Public Health has forwarded to the State Government proposals for the inclusion of the Parathion group of insecticides in the draft rules under the Poisons Act. A Bill regulating the import, manufacture, sale, transport, use etc. of pesticides (including Parathion) is, however, being drafted by the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments.

(c) The Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India issued a circular letter in June, 1958, to all State Directors of Agriculture, State Plant Protection Officers and others concerned giving detailed advice and directions for the dissemination of information about the use of pesticides in general and highly poisonous pesticides in particular. A comprehensive set of instructions for the safe handling, storage and use of pesticides, including information about antidotes in case of accidental poisoning has been drawn up for being printed in regional languages for wide distribution all over the country.

## Supply of Foodgrains to Madras

\*1089. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madras have requested the Central Government to supply 30,000 tons of rice to meet the requirements of fair price shops; and

(b) whether price of rice in Madras State has gone up by Rs. 3 per bag?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The Madras Government asked for the supply of 20,000 tons of rice in December, 1959.

(b) There was rise in the prices of rice during the lean period, but with



the approach of the main crop harvest the prices are now showing a downward trend practically throughout the Southern Rice Zone.

#### Working of Co-operatives in Israel

\*1091. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation is being sent to Israel to study the working of co-operatives in that country;

(b) if so, the composition of the delegation; and

(c) whether it is proposed to invite experts from that country?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir. The delegation has already gone.

(b) A statement showing the composition of the delegation is given below.

(c) Yes. It is proposed to get through the Ford Foundation one expert from Israel on co-operative farming.

#### STATEMENT

*Names of the persons composing the Delegation visiting Yugoslavia and Israel for Studying Cooperative Farming and Marketing.*

1. Shri B. D. Pande, I.C.S., Leader Development Commissioner, Bihar
2. Shri A. C. Subba Reddy, Member M.L.A., President, Apex Marketing Society, Andhra Pradesh
3. Shri Maydeo of Subhash Cooperative Farming Society Manjri, Poona . . . . . Member
4. Shri S. S. Puri, I.A.S., Deputy Secretary, Deptt. of Co-operation, Ministry of Community Development & Co-operation, Govt. of India, New Delhi. . . . . Member

5. Shri A. K. Dutt, I.A.S., Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Calcutta, West Bengal. . . . . Member.

6. Shri D. S. Verma, Deputy Registrar, Pradashik Co-operative Federation, Uttar Pradesh . . . . . Member

#### Andaman Forests

\*1096. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government gave contract to a firm to utilise the forest produce in north Andaman Islands in 1951;

(b) the terms of the agreement;

(c) whether that firm is abiding by the terms of the agreement; and

(d) if not, what action has been taken against the firm?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes. The contract *inter alia* entitles the firm to the sole right to cut; fell and extract all trees in the clear felling areas and trees marked by the Chief Conservator of Forests, Andamans in other areas, in North Andamans, subject to certain conditions.

(b) A copy of the Agreement of Licence concluded between the North Andamans Lessee viz: M/s. P. C. Ray & Co. (I) Private Ltd., and the Union of India is available in the Library of the Parliament.

(c) Not in all cases.

(d) Breaches of the terms of the agreement on the part of the firm are under the consideration of Government.

#### Compensation for Floods in D.V.C. Area

\*1097. Shri Halder: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Damodar Valley Corporation authorities will compensate the loss of crops



incurred by peasants of Purulia and Bihar due to overflowing of Panchet Dam;

(b) whether the State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal will share with the Union Government the amount of this compensation; and

(c) if so, the amount of compensation to be shared by the respective Governments?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) The Damodar Valley Corporation has not accepted any liability for payment of such compensation so far.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### **Forest Department, Andamans**

\*1998. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Forest Department, Andamans has consistently been incurring losses for the past few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

**The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). In view of reply to part (a) of the question, these do not arise.

#### **Dismantling of N.G. Lines in Gujrat**

\*1999. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to dismantle some of the narrow gauge railway lines working in Gujrat;

(b) the exact date on which this will be done;

(c) whether passengers and merchants affected by such closure have protested against this decision of Government; and

(d) whether Government have thought of converting any of these narrow gauge lines into metre gauge lines?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) This is linked up with the policy of conversion or abolition of narrow gauge lines in general which is being examined with reference to traffic density, availability of other modes of transport, road development etc.

#### **World Agricultural Fair**

\*1100. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 909 on the 3rd December, 1959 and state the total amount sanctioned by the Centre for meeting expenses of farmers who are going to visit the World Agricultural Fair at Delhi?

**The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** About 20,000 farmers are expected to visit the Fair and the estimated expenditure per person is calculated to be Rs. 90. The amounts would be paid from the concerned block budget.

#### **Saline Water in Orissa**

\*1101. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa have applied for any financial assistance to protect land against saline water; and

(b) if so, with what results?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) and (b). A statement containing the requisite information is given below.

### STATEMENT REGARDING SALINE WATER IN ORISSA

No request for financial assistance to protect land against saline water has been received from the Government of Orissa. The Government of Orissa had, however, suggested that in the existing embankments along the sea coast, which were constructed by ex-zamindars, for the protection of cultivated areas from the ravages of saline water, the cost of providing sluices with non-return valves may be met from the funds earmarked for flood control measures. The proposal of the State Government was carefully considered by the Central Flood Control Board. It was decided that improvements to the existing embankments by providing sluices with non-return valves could not be treated as a flood control scheme. The State Government were advised to examine the possibility of financing the work under the 'Grow More Food' programme.

### Taxation on Motor Vehicles

\*1102. Shri Mohan Swarup: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all State Governments except Uttar Pradesh and Bombay have accepted in principle the Central Government's proposal on single point taxation on motor vehicles; and

(b) if so, what reasons have been given by the Uttar Pradesh and Bombay State Governments for not accepting the proposal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). All the State Governments except Bombay, Madras and Uttar Pradesh, have agreed to the principle of single point taxation on motor vehicles. The Governments of Madras and Uttar Pradesh are insisting on 'level-point taxation' on the ground that they are unable to forego the additional revenue,

which they derive from this method of taxation.

The Government of Bombay, while agreeing to single point taxation in respect of stage carriages and private carriers, desire that there should be 'level point taxation' on public carriers, as they feel that otherwise the operators of motor vehicles of the adjoining States having lower rates of taxation will have an undue advantage over the operators of Bombay. However the Government of Bombay are examining the matter further.

### पालम हवाई अड्डा

\*११०३. श्री मन्मथ स्वर्ण : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान स और दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली के पालम हवाई अड्डे पर रात में अक्सर बिजली सराब हो जाती है जिससे कुछ समय के लिये समूचे हवाई अड्डे पर बना प्रचलन रुक जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण हवाई अड्डे की बिजली कभी सराब न होने देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

असैनिक उड्डयन उपमन्त्री (श्री कोठीजीन) : (क) और (ख). पालम हवाई अड्डे की बिजली की सप्लाई के जरिये से होती थी : ग्राम तौर पर तो सैनिक इंजीनियरी सेवा (मिलिटरी इंजीनियरिंग सर्विस) से लेकिन उच्चतम भार (पीक लोड) वाले वक्त यानी शाम के ६ बजे से लेकर रात के १० बजे तक नागर विमानन विभाग (सिविल एविएशन डिपार्टमेंट) के बिजली घर से जब भी एक जरिये से काट कर दूसरे जरिये से बिजली के तार बिछाये जाते थे तब ऐसा करने में एक मिनट से भी कम

वक्त के लिये बिजली की सप्लाई बन्द हो जाती थी। दिसम्बर १९५६ के कुछ दिनों में बिजली एनेक्स सप्लाई इंटरडिपेंडेंस ने नागर विमानन विभाग (सिविल ए-एशन डिपार्टमेंट) के बिजली घर को बिजली सीधी दे दी थी और सैनिक इंजीनियरी सेवा (मिलिटरी इंजीनियरिंग सर्विस) से बिजली लेना बन्द कर दिया गया है। लिहाजा अब काटने वाला काम नहीं करना पड़ता और इसीलिए अब से बिजली की सप्लाई में कोई गड़बड़ नहीं हुई।

### Pakistan Red Cross Funds

\*1104. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of the Pakistan Red Cross funds has been given; and

(b) how it was distributed between India and Pakistan?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 69.]

### Keys for Sleepers

\*1104-A. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri V. P. Nayyar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 637 on the 21st August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether keys for fixing rails with sleepers have been supplied or are being supplied by a Kanpur firm in large quantities;

(b) whether it is a fact that in 1956 this firm supplied keys in over sizes beyond permissible tolerance for the concerned sleepers or rails;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Northern Railway had pointed out this defect, upon which the firm had

agreed to take back the entire supplies made by them;

(d) whether it is also a fact that subsequently all the defective keys were accepted without being returned although the firm had earlier voluntarily agreed to take those back;

(e) if so, the reasons for not getting the keys replaced; and

(f) the name of the firm involved as also the total worth of keys ordered from them in the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (f). The necessary material for reply is being collected. A detailed reply would soon be placed on the Table of the House.

### Dakota Aircraft

\*1105. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up a Technical Committee to examine the requirements concerning the 16,000 hours rework on Dakota Aircraft; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Technical Committee was appointed on the 17th December, 1959.

### Theft of Copper Wire

\*1106. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 751 on the 27th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the theft of copper wire has decreased in 1959 as compared to 1958;

(b) how many cases have been detected so far;

(c) the number of convictions and the value of copper wire recovered; and

(d) whether Government have made survey of the areas and divisions where the thefts are more frequent?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** (a) The number of copper-wire thefts during the period January-October, 1959 (both months inclusive) shows an increase as compared with the number of thefts during the corresponding period in 1958. The values of copper wire stolen during these two periods were respectively Rs. 8,78,460 and Rs. 7,22,200.

(b) There have been 4,438 cases of copper-wire thefts during the period January-October, 1959, (both months inclusive).

(c) The No. of convictions during the period mentioned above was 43. The value of copper wire recovered was about Rs. 9,700.

(d) A special survey was conducted recently of the areas in West Bengal and Bihar States where copper wire thefts are frequent, by an officer of the rank of D.I.G. Police, specially appointed for the purpose under the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs. His report has been recently received.

#### Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

\*1107. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 155 on the 20th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the list of unauthorised colonies placed on the Table includes certain colonies approved by the Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority or by the Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(b) if so, the names of such colonies; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to set the matters right?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar):** (a) to (c). No, Sir. The

list, however, includes a few colonies the lay-out plans of which had been approved by the Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority but their services plans had not been approved. These colonies cannot be considered as "approved colonies" as construction cannot be permitted there.

#### Loan to Delhi Municipal Corporation

\*1108. **Shri Jadhav:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Municipal Corporation have asked the Central Government for a loan of Rs. 70 lakhs for purchase of 100 buses during 1960-61;

(b) the reaction of the Central Government thereto; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that such loans were asked last year also but they were not granted?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) No. The Central Government advanced Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 40 lakhs during 1958-59 and the current financial year respectively, as loan to the Delhi Municipal Corporation to enable the Delhi Transport Undertaking to purchase buses and to meet other capital expenditure.

#### प्रोकेन पेनिसिलीन

\*११०८-क. श्री कुलबक्स राय : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिस कार के प्रोकेन पेनिसिलीन का इंजेक्शन स्वर्गीय श्री विश्वम्भर दयाल त्रिपाठी, संसद् सदस्य को १८ नवम्बर, १९५९ को लगाया गया था और जिसके कारण उनका तत्काल देहांत हो गया क्या उस बैच की प्रोकेन नि-

सिलीन की योग शाला में तीन बार परीक्षा की गई और तानों बार उसे हानि-कर पाया गया और इस कारण प्रोकेन पेनिसिलीन का यह सारा स्टॉक रद्द कर दिया गया;

(ब) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस बैच की फिर चौथी बार परीक्षा की गई और उसको उपयोगी मान लिया गया; और

(ग) प्रथम तीन परीक्षाओं को उचित मान्यता न देने के क्या कारण हैं?

**स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर):** (क) और (ख). इस बैच-विशेष का अजीवाणुता-परीक्षा संयुक्त राज्य फार्मेकोपिया में निर्धारित परीक्षणों के अनुसार की गई थी। अजीवाणुता के कुल चार परीक्षण किये गये और ७० ट्यूबों की परीक्षा की गयी जिनमें से केवल ७ ट्यूबों में ही फफूंद तथा जीवाणु पैदा हुए। क्योंकि यह संख्या संयुक्त राज्य फार्मेकोपिया में दी गयी अधिकतम संख्या से अधिक नहीं थी, अतः इस बैच के योग की छूट दे दी गयी।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Fire in Frontier Mail

\*1109. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a possibility of fire in the Frontier Mail twice in a week on the 2nd December and the 9th December, 1959 on account of defective axles of air-conditioned coach and First Class coach;

(b) if so, whether Government have made inquiry about these incidents;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to avert such incidents?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

### Deep Sea Fishing in Orissa

\*1110. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have been asked to undertake schemes for carrying out deep sea fishing in Orissa; and

(b) if so, what progress has been made so far in this respect in Orissa?

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** (a) and (b). The State Government, have not undertaken any scheme for deep sea fishing.

### Jetty at Kandla Port

\*1111. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 111 on the 4th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received detailed proposals regarding the modification of the new jetty at Kandla Port from the Development Commissioner, Kandla Port;

(b) if so, whether these proposals have been examined and approved; and

(c) when the work for modification will start?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

### Pilot Projects for Industries

- \*1112. { Shri Subodh Hanada:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nine-man study team set up to study the working, achievements and drawbacks of the Pilot Projects for Industries has completed its work; and

(b) if not, how long it will take to complete the work?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The Study Team has completed its work and is expected to submit its report by the end of this month.

### Compensation for Air Passengers

- \*1113. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Muhammad Elias:  
Shrimati Ila Palchowdhuri:  
Dr. Gangadhar Siva:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to pay compensation to passengers who sustain injuries while travelling by Indian Airlines Corporation planes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the scheme were announced by the Indian Airlines Corporation in a Press Note issued on the 5th October, 1959. I lay a copy of the Press Note on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 70].

### Najafgarh Road Trunk Sewer

\*1114. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Najafgarh Road trunk sewer is only half-complete even after three years' work by Central Public Works Department although it was scheduled to be completed in last June; and

(b) what are the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The invert datum of the trunk sewer was lowered by 4-26 ft. at the instance of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi after the work had commenced. This involved work under difficult conditions of flowing sand.

(ii) This work was divided into three Sectors. The contractors who were entrusted with Sectors II and III failed in their performances and their contracts had to be terminated.

### Booking of Upper Class Accommodation

\*1115. Shri N. E. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of booking Upper Class accommodation at Railway termini like Howrah, Madras, Hyderabad etc.;

(b) what arrangements are contemplated to serve the passengers in entraining at the intermediate stations;

(c) whether booking cannot be made as and when tickets are purchased and booking applied for without "wait listing" all applicants until the last moment; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 71].

**Sale of Sugar at Fair Price in Kerala**

- \*1116. { Shri Narayanankutty Menon  
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
 Shri Warior:  
 Shri Punnose:  
 Shri Jinachandran:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps had been taken to ensure sale of sugar at fair price in Kerala State during September and October, 1959;

(b) if so, what were the steps taken; and

(c) what was the price of sugar per lb. in the open market in Kerala during these months?

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) and (b). In September, 1959, sugar was distributed under arrangements made by the South Indian Sugar Mills Association through fair price shops and selected dealers. Since October, distribution is being made under the supervision of the district authorities.

(c) In September and October, the retail price of sugar available from fair price shops was 52 nP per lb. It is reported that the price charged by other shops in September and October varied between 62 nP to Rs. 1.13 per lb. The present retail price of sugar sold from fair price shops is 54 nP or 55 nP per lb. and very little sugar is available from other shops.

**Survey Launches for Brahmaputra**

\*1117. **Shrimati Mifida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three launches which were commissioned by the Government of India for the survey of the Brahmaputra and its tributaries have been lying out of order at Pandu (Assam) for about three years;

(b) the measures taken to repair them so far; and

(c) if not, the causes of delay in repairing?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) No, Sir. Two launches are at Pandu of which one needs major repairs and the other needs only normal repairs and maintenance.

(b) and (c). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 72.]

**Bharat Krishak Samaj**

\*1117-A. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that President of Bharat Krishak Samaj has complained that the Ministry adopted unhelpful attitude, and not only did not cooperate with the activities but also put obstacles in the way;

(b) if so, how far these allegations are correct;

(c) what action has been taken in the matter; and

(d) who is the President of Bharat Krishak Samaj?

**The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) to (c). No complaints have been received by the Ministry from the President of the Bharat Krishak Samaj.

(d) Dr. Panjabroa S. Deshmukh.

**Viking Aircrafts**

\*1118. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1015 dated 11th December, 1957 and state:

(a) whether all the Viking Aircrafts have been sold by the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) if so, the value obtained for the same;

(c) If reply to part (b) above be in the negative the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the number yet to be disposed off?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The number of Viking aircraft to be disposed of by the Indian Airlines Corporation is 12. Though the Corporation are making vigorous efforts for their disposal, they have not been able to sell any of them so far.

#### Land Acquisition in Delhi

\*1119. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the colonies approved by the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority have been included in the land acquired under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act notification dated 13th November, 1959;

(b) if so, the names of such colonies;

(c) the reasons for their acquisition;

(d) whether Government have received any representations in this regard; and

(e) the response thereto?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 73.]

(c) to (e). This notification has been issued under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 which notifies the Government's intention to acquire land for public purpose viz., the planned development of Delhi. Before issuing the final notification under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, all objections received in this regard will be duly considered on

their merits. Upto 10th December, 1959 the Delhi Administration had received objections from 101 Colonies against the proposed acquisition.

#### दिल्ली में अनाज का राज्य व्यापार

\*११२०. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में राज्य व्यापार प्रारम्भ करने के लिये कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यह योजना कब से लागू की जायेगी ; और

(ग) क्या दिल्ली के व्यापारियों ने राज्य व्यापार के विरुद्ध कुछ प्रत्यावेदन भेजे थे ?

खाद्य और कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० म० बालस) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

#### Restriction on Transmitting News by Telegraph from Silguri

\*1120-B. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have placed any restrictions on newspaper men in sending news from Silguri about situation in Bhutan and Sikkim and other areas by telegram;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the telegraphic news which was withheld has been published by the Hindustan Standard, Calcutta, in its issue of the 4th December, 1959?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No, but in this particular case referred to in (c) the State Government decided to withhold the telegram.



(b) Does not arise.

(c) The answer is in the affirmative.

### Procurement of Foodgrains in Punjab

\*1121. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of wheat, rice or paddy procured by the end of October, 1959 in Punjab State; and

(b) whether the targets of procurement have been achieved?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) In the year 1959 up to the end of October, the following quantities of wheat and rice have been purchased in Punjab:

(In '000 tons)

Wheat .. 154

Rice .. 54

(b) No definite targets were fixed by the Government of India but efforts were made by the State Government to procure as much of rice and wheat as possible.

### Platform Tickets

\*1122. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total collections from sale of platform tickets at 10 nP. during the period 1st July to 31st October, 1959; and

(b) how does it compare with the corresponding period in 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Total collections from the sale of platform tickets from 1st July to 31st October, 1959 were Rs. 12,31,268 as against the collections in the corresponding period in 1958 of Rs. 8,83,637.

### Defective Roof of Train Compartment

\*1123. Shrimati Mafta Ahmed: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the roof of a compartment gave way at the Ayodhya Ghat Station on North Eastern Railway on the 5th December, 1959 and four passengers were killed and five others injured as a result thereof; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

### छात्रों द्वारा गाड़ियों का रोकना जाना

\*११२४. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छात्रों द्वारा गाड़ियाँ रोकने की घटनायें बढ़ रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उनके कार्यों की जांच की है ;

(ग) यदि हां तो सरकार का इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) गत छै मास में ऐसी कितनी घटनायें हुई हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) जी हां । सिर्फ उत्तर और पूर्वोत्तर रेलों में ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) (i) शिक्षा संस्थाओं के प्रिंसिपलों और प्रचार परि-कारियों से कहा गया है कि वे अपने छात्रों में अनुशासन और कानून का

पोलन करने की भावना पैदा करें, ताकि छात्र बिना टिकट सफर करने और खतरे की जंजीर खींचने जैसी समाज-विरोधी हरकतों से दूर रहें ।

(ii) जिन गाड़ियों में जान-बूझ कर खतरे की जंजीर का नाजायज इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, उनमें खतरे की जंजीर को नाकाम कर दिया गया है ।

(iii) उत्तर रेलवे के कुछ स्टेशनों में शटल गाड़ियां चलायी गई हैं और छात्रों की जहरत के मुताबिक उनके आने-जाने का समय बदल दिया गया है । छात्रों को सहूलियत के लिये कुछ गाड़ियों में डिब्बों की तादाद भी बढ़ा दी गयी है ।

(ब) ८६२ ।

#### Procaine Penicillin Injections

\*1124-A. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one Sri Kundan Lal, a resident of Shakti Nagar, Delhi, died on Sunday, November 29, 1959, after having been administered a procaine penicillin injection;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into this incident;

(c) if so, the conclusions drawn; and

(d) the action taken thereupon?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmakar): (a) One Shri Kundan Lal S/o Shri Nand Lal aged about 23 years died on 29th November, 1959 in the Infectious Diseases Hospital after the injection of Seclopan, a

brand of procaine penicillin, manufactured by Messrs. Glaxo Laboratories Ltd., Bombay.

(b) The case is under investigation by the Police. The sample of Seclopan of the same Batch which was administered to the deceased has been taken and sent for analysis.

(c) and (d). No conclusion can be drawn or action taken till the police investigation is completed.

#### Damage to Railway Track

\*11124-B. { Shri P. G. Deb:  
Shri Assar:  
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway track between Kartarpur and Hamira in Jullundur was damaged on the 13th December, 1959;

(b) if so, the full details of the incident; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### Karnafuli Project in East Pakistan

1771. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 513 on the 17th August, 1959 and state the result of the talks held with Pakistan Government regarding the submersion of land in Assam as a result of Karnafuli Project in East Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): During the talks, Pakistan representatives furnished data concerning the design of the Karnafuli Dam. They have promised to furnish data regarding the revised design of the dam which they have in view. After the data have been examined, it is proposed to hold further talks with the representatives of the Pakistan Government.

# **Telegraph Enquiry Committee**

1772. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 934 on the 17th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the recommendations of the Telegraph Enquiry Committee; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The recommendations are still under consideration.

(b) Some of the recommendations of the Committee which are linked with the recommendations of the Pay Commission have still to be reviewed in the light of Government decision on the recommendations of the Pay Commission. As soon as this is done, the conclusions on the recommendations will be finalised and I shall lay a Statement on the Table of the Sabha.

## **Himmatnagar-Udaipur Railway Line**

1773. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri Yajnik:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3874 on the 1st May, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the work regarding the financial location survey of the Himmatnagar-Udaipur railway line has since been completed; and

(b) if so, when the construction work on this line will be started?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Not yet.

(b) The construction work on items like formation bridge foundations etc.

will start after the Final Location Survey is completed and the required land becomes available.

## **Air Service with Foreign Countries**

1774. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of air services which have been introduced between India and foreign countries during 1959-60 so far; and

(b) the details of air services which will be introduced between India and foreign countries during the remaining period of 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). Two statements giving the requisite information are laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 74.]

## **Corruption Cases on the Secunderabad Division**

1775. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of cases of corruption committed by Railway employees during 1958-59 on the Secunderabad Division of the Central Railway;

(b) the number of persons acquitted; and

(c) the number of persons convicted?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 81 cases of the following nature:

(i) Bribery and Corruption.

(ii) Misuse of Railway labour.

(iii) Commercial falsification, defalcation, fraud etc.

(iv) Re-selling of tickets and other ticket irregularities including misuse of Railway passes etc.

(v) Theft/Mis-appropriation of Railway property.

(vi) Miscellaneous cases such as harassment of Railway staff and Railway Users, etc.

(b) and (c). Nil. They were all dealt with departmentally.

#### Railway Protection Force on Central Railway

1776. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the Railway Protection Force of the Central Railway as on the 1st October, 1959, separately in each Division; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred for maintaining the above Protection Force in each Division during 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 75.]

#### Railway Protection Force on Northern Railway

1777. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the Railway Protection Force of the Northern Railway as on the 1st December, 1959 on each Division separately;

(b) the number among them belonging to Scheduled Castes in each Division; and

(c) the total expenditure involved in maintaining the above Protection Force in each Division during 1958-60 so far?

327 (A) L.S.D.—3.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 76.]

#### Amjanga-Dudhnai-Darangiri Line

1778. Shrimati Maftia Ahmed: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey of Amjanga-Dudhnai-Darangiri railway line has commenced;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when it is likely to be started?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Not yet.

(b) and (c). The terrain is extremely difficult and there is also shortage of trained personnel who can take up work in such difficult terrain. Some time is therefore necessary to collect personnel and equipment, which will be completed as early as possible and field work commenced.

#### Poultry Farming in Punjab

1779. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has recently been put forward by the Punjab Government about poultry farming in the State; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme and help sought by the Punjab Government for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Rural Telephone System in Orissa

1780. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) why the networks of rural telephone systems that existed in the

former Princely States of Orissa have been totally stopped after they were taken over by the Centre;

(b) the actual areas in square miles now affected by this stoppage of telephone services; and

(c) whether Government propose restarting the old thana-wise service-systems through improved methods?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):**

(a) No rural telephone system existed in the former Princely State of Orissa. There were certain telephone facilities established for the Police Department. These were taken over but are understood to have been recently discontinued at the instance of the Orissa Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Central Potato Research Institute,  
Simla**

**1761. Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of the potato varieties so far recommended by the Central Potato Research Institute, Simla, to the cultivators; and

(b) what steps have been taken by the Institute to multiply the seed of these varieties in large quantities?

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** (a) The following six varieties have been recommended by the Central Potato Research Institute:

1. Up-to-date
2. Kufri Kuber
3. Kufri Red
4. Kufri Safed
5. Kufri Kundan
6. Craigs Defiance.

(b) The following steps have been taken for large scale multiplication of the varieties recommended by the Institute under conditions ensuring purity and health standards:

1. Disease free nucleus stocks developed at the Institute are

being multiplied on a field scale at the Mukteshwar Station of the Institute.

2. Foundation stocks produced at Kufri and Mukteshwar Stations of the Institute are handed over to State Governments for large scale multiplication.

3. The State Governments multiply the foundation stocks, given by the Institute, first in the high hill regions at their seed farms and through approved and certified growers and later through approved growers' agencies in the plains. Seed potato multiplication organizations are in operation in Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and more recently in the Punjab and Shillong hill regions.

**Dock Labour Strike**

**1762. Shri N. M. Deb:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take against the threat of strike by 60,000 seamen?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** No threat of strike by Seamen now subsists as they have declared that they will not go on strike.

**Fruit Preservation Factory at Kulu**

**1763. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1266 on the 27th March, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the revised scheme for the installation of a fruit preservation factory at Kulu has been received back from the Punjab Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

**The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Post and Telegraph Offices in Punjab**

1784. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts provided in the budget for 1959-60 for opening of new Post Offices, Telegraph Offices, Telegraph Exchanges and Public Call Offices in Punjab; and

(b) the number of such offices opened so far separately?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):**

	Rs.
(a) (i) Post Offices Rs.	30,000
(ii) Telegraph Offices	87,500
(iii) Telephone Exchanges	2.26 000
(iv) Public Call Offices	61,000
(b) (i) Post Offices	57
(ii) Telegraph Offices	14
(iii) Telephone Exchanges	4
(iv) Public Call Offices	10

**Development of Nangal Dam as a Tourist Centre**

1785. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1753 on the 27th March, 1958, and state the progress so far made for the development of Nangal Dam as a tourist centre?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** The low income group rest house at Nangal at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.05 lakhs is being constructed. All formalities about this work have been completed and the construction work has been taken in hand by the Bhakra Dam authorities. The work will be completed by June, 1960. The rest house will provide accommodation for 76 persons at a time. This consists of four double-bed rooms, eight four-bed

rooms and three twelve-bed dormitories. The State Government have also opened a tourist bureau at Nangal with effect from 8th December, 1958, for the convenience of tourists visiting Bhakra Nangal and other adjoining areas.

**Ad hoc Railway Tribunal**

1787. **Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 356 on the 12th August, 1959 and state:

(a) the amount spent on the one-man ad hoc tribunal which went into the grievances of Railwaymen; and

(b) the action taken on the report submitted by him?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shanawaz Khan):** (a) About Rs. 52,800.

(b) The recommendations of the Tribunal, are under consideration.

**Quarters of Railway Employees, Amritsar**

1788. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class III and IV Railway employees posted in Amritsar city;

(b) how many quarters have been provided for them; and

(c) how many more quarters are proposed to be constructed for them during the Second Plan period?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shanawaz Khan):**

	Class III	Class IV
(a)	1790	2605
(b)	348	1344
(c)	22	—

### Agricultural Fairs and Exhibitions in Delhi

1789. Shri B. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agricultural exhibitions and fairs organised in Delhi State during 1959 (so far) to impart knowledge of improved methods of cultivation to farmers;

(b) the places where these were organised; and

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. F. S. Deshmukh): (a) Two.

(b) (i) At Ghitorni in Mehrauli Block.

(ii) The World Agriculture Fair, Exhibition Ground, New Delhi, organised by the Bharat Krishak Samaj.

(c) (i) Rs. 300.

(ii) Not yet known.

### Road Tax on Scooters and Motor Cycles

1790. Shrimati Shakuntala Devi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the road tax realised by Transport Office, Delhi, for scooters (148CC) and Royal Enfield (1.25 H.P.) was Rs. 3.75 nP quarterly previously and now the tax has been doubled though the weight of the vehicles specified by the manufacturers remains the same; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Tax is levied on the basis of the unladen weight of motor cycles/scooters in accordance with the Taxation Act. The quarterly tax for a motor cycle/scooter weighing upto 200 lbs. is Rs. 3.75 nP and for a motor cycle scooter weighing over 200 lbs. Rs. 7.50

nP. Normally, the unladen weight of Lambretta scooters is nearly 125 lbs. and of Royal Enfield motor cycles (1.5 H.P.) 190 lbs. and if extra accessories are fitted to the vehicle, the unladen weight may exceed 200 lbs. The unladen weight of new scooters of 1959 model is about 230 lbs.

### Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme

1791. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 841 regarding Tungabhadra High Level Canals on the 21st August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any phased programme in respect of the first stage of the Scheme has since been submitted by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Central Government have accepted the proposals made by the two Governments?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No proposal as to the phased programme of construction has been received from the State Governments so far. As regards funds, the information was furnished in reply to parts (d) and (e) of the Unstarred Question No. 4168 on the 6th May, 1959.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

### Irrigation and Power Development in Punjab

1792. { Shri Ram Krima Gupta:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2008 on the 9th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the programme regarding irrigation and power development in Punjab during 1960-61 has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) and (b). The Development Plan proposals for 1960-61 on Irrigation and Power for Punjab were discussed by the Planning Commission with the State Government and by the Working Group on Irrigation and Power on the 9th and 10th December, 1959. No final decision in regard to the programme for that year has, however, been taken so far.

#### **Public Siding Facilities on S.E. Railway**

**1793. Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3044 on the 15th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether additions and alterations to the existing public siding facilities at Barajamda, Noamundi, Banspani, Jajpur-Keonjhar Road and Bhadrak stations on the South Eastern Railway have since been carried out;

(b) whether the proposal for provision of new public sidings at the Barabil station has also been implemented by now;

(c) whether there is any proposal for the remodelling of the Banspani station and introducing passenger service there; and

(d) If so, when the work will be taken up and completed?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) The works have been completed at Noamundi and Jajpur-Keonjhar Road stations and the work at Barajamda is nearing completion. The plan and estimate of the work at Bhadrak station are being finalised. Banspani is a new station where a siding of 35 wagons capacity already exists and as such no additions or alterations are proposed at present.

(b) No, Sir. No public siding has been laid at the proposed new Barabil Station. The station is not yet open for public booking.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Dadri Distributary of Western Jamuna Canal in Punjab**

**1794. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 696 on the 12th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the revised estimates for completion of Dadri Distributary of Western Jamuna Canal in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) Yes. This has been examined in the Central Water and Power Commission.

(b) There has been no substantial deviation in the scope of the revised project from that of the original project. The estimated cost of the Revised Project is Rs. 76.17 lakhs against the original estimates of Rs. 59.50 lakhs. This increase has been mainly due to changes in rates and quantities. The Chief Engineer of the State Government has been advised to intimate the excess to the Planning Commission in due course.

#### **Training Facilities in Medicine and Surgery**

**1795.** { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**  
**Shri Padam Dev:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2538 on 10th September, 1959 and state whether Government have received report of the Second Upgrading Committee appointed by the Government of India to suggest measures for the develop-



ment of training facilities in medicine and surgery; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Silt in Bombay Harbour

**1796. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1991 on the 2nd September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the report from the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona regarding the radio active tracer experiments to ascertain movement of Silt at Bombay Harbour; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Indian Railways Workshops

**1797. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1229 on the 21st August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the manner in which workers' participation in management should be secured in Indian Railways Workshops; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). The manner in which workers' participation in management should be secured in one or more of the workshops on the Indian Railways is still under consideration.

#### Family Planning

**1798. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 633 on 12th August, 1959 and state whether sanction to open a pilot centre for vasectomy operations and training of doctors in the technique of such operations at Safdarjang Hospital has since been issued?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** Yes, Sir

#### Vamsadhara Project

**1799. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri Sanganna:  
Shri Panigrahi:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 93 on the 4th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of investigations relating to the Vamsadhara Project; and

(b) if so, the result of the investigations held?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The investigations reveal the possibility of constructing a dam at Gudari site. The draft investigation report has been sent to the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa for their consideration.

#### Development of Tourism in Punjab

**1800. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes included in Part II of the programme for development of Tourism in Punjab have been completed; and

(b) if so, the details of schemes completed so far?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications**

(Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The administrative approval and expenditure sanction in respect of all the works included in Part II of the programme for development of Tourism in Punjab viz. low income group rest houses at Pathankot, Dharamsala, Kulu, Manali and Nangal have been issued by the State Government. The work on the Low income group rest houses at Kulu and Nangal is in progress and they are expected to be ready by the middle of next year. The Government of Punjab have purchased a building known as Kashmir House for the low income group rest house at Dharamsala which will be ready after additions and alterations that are being carried out. The work on the low income group rest houses at Manali and Pathankot, it is understood, will be started by the State Government early next year. All these rest houses will be completed by the end of 1960-61.

#### Japanese Gardens

1801. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta;  
Shri D. C. Sharma;  
Shri Rameshwar Tandia:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1053 on the 2nd September, 1959 and state the nature of the steps taken so far towards the laying of Japanese gardens in the country?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The following steps have so far been taken for laying out Japanese style gardens in the country:

- (i) Arrangements are in progress for the training in Japan of an officer for a period of six months; under the Colombo Plan. The formalities in this connection have been completed and the proposal forwarded to the Government of Japan. The exact date on which the officer

should reach Japan has not yet been communicated by the Government of Japan. After training in Japan, this officer will assist the Japanese team of experts which is likely to visit India during 1960 and also advise the State Governments and other authorities concerned in laying out Japanese style gardens;

- (ii) It has been decided to obtain the services of two Japanese experts (One Landscape Architect and one Sub-Foreman) for a period of nine months for laying out gardens on Japanese style in Roohana Gardens, Indian Agricultural Research Institute and Prime Minister's residence in Delhi. The State Governments and other authorities concerned have been asked to make necessary budget provision for laying out Japanese style gardens in the selected places under their jurisdiction so that the Indian Expert after his training may undertake this work in due course.

#### Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks

1802. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of special Multi-Purpose Tribal Blocks, which were sanctioned for Orissa for the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) the number of such Tribal Blocks which have been set up in Orissa by now;

(c) the places of their location;

(d) the total amount which was sanctioned for these Blocks; and

(e) the amount which has been spent by now in each of these Blocks in Orissa?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) 4.

- (b) 4.
- (c) 1. Raruan in Mayurbhanj District.
2. Narayanpatna in Koraput District.
3. Keshipur in Kalahandi District.
4. Telkol in Keonjhar District.

(d) Rs. 82,00,000 by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Rs. 48,00,000 under the Community Development Programme, for the 4 Special Multi-purpose Blocks for a period of five years (extendable to six or more).

(e) The amount spent in each of these blocks up to the end of September, 1969, is given below:—

Name of the Block	Central Sector	State Sector	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Raruan	6,44,364	4,87,390	11,31,754
2. Narayanpatna	5,19,248	4,13,656	9,32,904
3. Keshipur	5,36,182	3,84,296	9,20,478
4. Bhuyanpirh (Telkoi)	6,76,204	5,13,963	11,90,167
	23,75,998	17,99,305	41,75,303

#### Forest Belt on Jamuna Embankment

1968. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Sardar Iqbal Singh:  
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for setting up forest belt on the Jamuna embankment to control floods has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) In the Second Five Year Plan a scheme entitled "Afforestation along Jamuna Banks to Bind the Soil" has been included. Under this scheme a physical target of 1900 acres has been fixed with a financial outlay of Rs. 1.90 lakhs. Work on this scheme has been undertaken on the land immediately along the left bank of the river Jamuna starting from the Railway bridge down-stream and along the left protective Shandara bund

up-stream of the Railway bridge. A total area of 979 acres has been covered since the scheme started under the 2nd Five Year Plan.

#### Coconut Plantation in the Andamans

1964. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a contract for clearing 400 acres of jungle-land for coconut plantation in Andamans was given in November, 1968;

(b) if so, the name of the person to whom it was given;

(c) the terms and conditions of the said contract;

(d) whether the said contract was subsequently modified;

(e) whether any penalty was realised from the contractor as provided in the conditions of the first contract; and

(f) if so, the amount thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri K. N. Sanyal.

(c) to (f). The information is being collected from the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and the same will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

### Andaman Forests

1985. Sarda A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the abstract of the species-wise and girth-classwise enumeration of the forest tree growing stock separately for three Forest Divisions of the Andamans, according to the working plan of Shri B. S. Chengappa;

(b) the number of trees species-wise and girth-wise extracted upto-date from these three Divisions separately for the Chatham Mill and other export depots, since the preparation of the above-mentioned working plan;

(c) the species enumerated in the working plan but not extracted or extracted only in small quantities; and

(d) the tonnage per acre of the timber actually found according to the extraction operation, side by side with the tonnage according to the working plan of Shri B. S. Chengappa?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Statements are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 77.]

(b) A statement giving the number of trees extracted, species-wise, in respect of the years 1956-57 to 1958-59, is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 77]. Figures regarding the details girthwise in this respect and figures for earlier years are not readily available in the office of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Andamans. Their compilation from the Divisional Offices will take a great deal of time and labour.

(c) The species enumerated in the working plan but not extracted or extracted in small quantities are:

- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Tendu    | 7. Lerpha      |
| 2. Letkok   | 8. Jungle Neem |
| 3. Letsuk   | 9. Jungle Amm  |
| 4. Sahwnye  | 10. Wetshaw    |
| 5. Thitkadu | 11. Macaranga  |
| 6. Myrtica  | 12. Gyrocarpus |

(b) Available information is given in the attached Statement V. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 77.]

### बरोनी जंक्शन

१९०६. श्री श्रीनारायण दास : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में बरोनी जंक्शन पर यात्रियों को अधिक सुविधाएँ देने के लिये क्या काम किये गये हैं और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की शेष अवधि में क्या काम किये जायेंगे ;

(ख) द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत इस जंक्शन के लिये कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है ; और

(ग) उसमें से अब तक कितना धन व्यय हो चुका है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री साहबदास झा) : (क) जब से बरोनी जंक्शन स्टेशन बड़ी लाइन की गाड़ियों के लिये खुला, तब से अब तक इन प्रतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गई है :-

(१) यात्रियों के लिये बड़ी और मोटर लाइन का एक ऊँचा द्वीप प्लेटफार्म ;

(२) बड़ी लाइन के लिये पटरी की सतह के बराबर एक द्वीप-प्लेटफार्म ;

(३) सभी प्लेटफार्मों और टिकट बर को मिलाकर के लिये ऊपरी पैदल-पथ ;

- (४) बड़ी और मीटर लाइन के प्लेटफार्म पर प्यो हिस्सों में ६०० फीट लम्बी क्षत ;
- (५) यात्री प्लेटफार्म पर पानी के बग्गे ;
- (६) प्लेटफार्म पर बेंचें ;
- (७) एक अस्थायी टिकट घर ;
- (८) लाउड स्पीकर ;
- (९) औरतों और मर्दों के प्रतीक्षालयों में अधिक जगह । दूसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना की बाकी अवधि में ये काम करने का विचार है :-
- (१) एक नया (मिला-जुला) टिकट व पासल घर और उसके पास-पास उपयुक्त परिचालन-क्षेत्र । मीटर और बड़ी लाइनों के प्लेटफार्मों को मिलाने के लिये एक ऊपरी पैदल-पुल ;
- (२) खोमचे की एक दुकान ;
- (३) सैनिटरी टाइप टट्टियाँ और पेशाबघर ।

इसके अलावा दूसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का भी विचार है :-

- (१) विश्रामालय—एक यात्री के लिये और एक से अधिक यात्रियों के लिये (Dormitory type) ;
- (२) ऊँचे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालयों में अधिक जगह ; और
- (३) भोजनालयों का विस्तार ।

ये काम उसी हानत में किये जायेंगे जब कि इनके लिये रकम उपलब्ध होगी ।

(ख) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में बरौनी जं० पर यात्री-सुविधा के कामों के लिये कोई रकम निर्धारित नहीं की गई है । फिर भी यात्री सुविधा के कामों पर लगभग ५ लाख रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है ।

(ग) लगभग २,२५,००० रुपये ।

### Food Adulteration

1897. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 645 dated the 21st August, 1959 and state whether Government have any proposal under consideration to make the implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act more effective and to call for more vigorous measures with a view to appreciably reduce the incidence of food adulteration?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954) is the responsibility of the State Governments. A Statement showing the substance of the replies received from the various State Governments is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 78].

### Railway Board

1898. { Shri Kumbhar:  
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many Class I officers in senior administrative grade apart from the Members of the Railway Board, have been in the office of the Board for more than five years;

(b) the reasons for retaining them in the Railway Board for such a long time; and

(c) whether there are any rules governing the retention of these offi-

cers in such posts for such long periods?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) One.

(b) The officer has been retained in the public interest.

(c) Apart from certain tenure posts, no rule has been laid down specifying a period for which an officer should be appointed in the office of the Railway Board.

### "Rabi Campaign"

1809. Shri Nek Ram Negi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total additional expenditure incurred on the last "Rabi Production Campaign"; and

(b) the total increase in food production achieved due to this campaign?

The Minister for Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The information has been called for from the participating States and will be conveyed to the House when received.

(b) The total increase in production of Rabi foodgrains was about 3.2 million tons during 1958-59 over the average production for the last three years ending 1957-58. The increase was due to the Rabi Campaign and favourable weather and crop conditions.

### Movement of Goods

1810. { Shri Pangarkar:  
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to improve the movement of goods on various Railways during the period from the 1st August, 1959 to the 31st October, 1959; and

(b) the percentage of increase in income in comparison to last year for the corresponding period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The steps taken to improve the movement of goods on various railways during the period under review are mainly as follows:

- (i) Instruction of Express or Fast Goods Services including Quick Transit Service and also of Crack Specials on several sections.
- (ii) Increased supervision and control so as to ensure right time starts, free reception of trains, supervision on the running of work and van goods trains, expeditious placements of inward wagons, improvement in loading etc.
- (iii) Intensification of block load movements, wherever necessary.
- (iv) Provision of line and yard capacity works.

The sustained drive to speed up movement generally, which has been on for the last few years was kept up.

(b) The percentage of increased income from goods traffic during the period from the 1st August, 1959 to the 31st October, 1959 in comparison to the corresponding period of the last year is 8.8.

### Power Houses in Bombay State

1811. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay Government have approached the Central Government for permission to establish three more Power Houses viz., Kakrapar Power House, Purna Power House and Ukai Power House to meet industrial and rural requirements of the State;

(b) if so, whether such permission has been given; and

(c) the Central aid that is proposed to be given in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Nathi): (a) to (c). A statement containing the requisite information is given below.

#### STATEMENT

(a) and (b).  
Kakrapar Power House

There is no proposal to have a power house at Kakrapar.

Purna Power House

The Purna Hydro-electric Project has been included in the Second Five Year Plan. On technical examination of this scheme, it has been found that with the present pattern of irrigation discharge, the power generation aspect of the project cannot be financially justified. This has been brought to the notice of the Government of Bombay.

Ukal Power House

The power generation aspect of the scheme is likely to be considered for the Third Five Year Plan. The potentials etc. are under examination.

(c) In view of reply to parts (a) and (b), the question of Central aid does not arise at this stage.

**Procurement of Rice and Paddy in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa**

1812. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of paddy or rice procured from the 1st August, 1959 to the end of October, 1959 in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa; and

(b) the total quantity left in these States for local consumption out of the procured foodgrains?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) and (b). The quantities of paddy and rice procured by or on behalf of the Central Government and delivered to them from the 1st August, 1959 to the end of October, 1959, in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa were as follows:—

	(In tons)	
	Rice	Paddy
Madhya Pradesh	36,890	Nil
Orissa	23,804	16,014

The above-mentioned quantities procured by or on behalf of the Central Government were meant for export to other States and not for local consumption.

#### Air Accidents

1813. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the details of air accidents which have taken place since 1st August, 1959 in which aircrafts of the Air India International and the Indian Airlines Corporation were involved;

(b) the reasons for each accident; and

(c) the extent of loss sustained in each accident?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No aircraft either of the Indian Airlines Corporation or the Air India International was involved in any air accident since 1st August, 1959.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### Export of Rice and Paddy from Punjab

1814. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab Government have exported rice and paddy to Centre during the year 1959-60 so far;

(b) whether more quantity will be taken by the Centre during the remaining period;

(c) which are the other States which have exported paddy and rice to the Centre during the same period; and

(d) the State-wise quantity of rice and paddy exported so far to the Centre?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The Punjab Government have procured rice but not paddy for the Centre during the year 1959-60.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rice has been procured by or on behalf of the Centre also in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Paddy has been procured for the Centre only in Orissa.

(d) A statement showing the quantities of rice and paddy procured for, and delivered to, the Centre in the different States from the beginning of the financial year 1959-60 up to 10th December, 1959 is given below.

#### STATEMENT

Statement showing the quantities of rice and paddy procured for, and delivered to, the Centre in the different States from the beginning of the financial year 1959-60 upto 10th December, 1959

Name of the State Rice (in tons) Paddy (in tons)

Andhra Pradesh	44,385	Nil
Madhya Pradesh	2,49,254	Nil
Punjab	59,152	Nil
Orissa	1,12,784	67,641

#### Steel for Bridges in Punjab

1815. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of steel allotted to Punjab for the construction of bridges on National Highways during 1958-59;

(b) the quantity actually supplied during the year;

(c) whether the construction of any bridge has been held up on account of short supply of steel;

(d) if so, the names of the bridges held up;

(e) whether Punjab Government have made representations in the matter; and

(f) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 4254 tons.

(b) About 80 per cent. of the allotment.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

रेलवे में चुराये गये माल की क्षतिपूर्ति

१८१६. श्री विमूर्ति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न रेल खण्डों में १९५९ (१५ नवम्बर तक) में चुराये गये माल के लिये खण्डवार कितनी क्षतिपूर्ति दी गई ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस वर्ष रेल के माल की चोरी रोकने के लिये कोई बड़ी कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ताकि सड़क पर की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिये भारी रकम न देनी पड़े; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?



रेलवे उपखंडी (जी.सी.ई. रेलवे उपखंडी):

(क) चोरी गये माल के लिये क्षतिपूर्ति के रूप में जो रकम दी जाती है उस के आंकड़े अलग नहीं रखे जाते। फिर भी १-१-५६ से ३०-६-५६ तक की अवधि में माल और पार्सलों की चोरी और उठाईगिरी के कारण सब रेल प्रशासनों ने क्षतिपूर्ति के रूप में जो रकम की वह इस प्रकार है:—

रेलवे	रकम
	रुप०
मध्य	११४२,३८०
पूर्व	१०४१,११०
उत्तर	८३६,०२५
पूर्वोत्तर	६८६,२२५
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	१७५४,६५०
दक्षिण	४७४,०२१
दक्षिण-पूर्व	६२७,४५१
पश्चिम	१००३,६६०
जोड़	८१६८,८५०

१-१०-५६ से १५-११-५६ तक की अवधि के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) और (ग) जी हा। चोरी और उठाईगिरी की रोक-थाम के लिये जो उपाय किये गये हैं और बिम्बे जाँची रखने का विचार है उनका एक विवरण नीचे दिया गया है।

### विवरण

चोरी और उठाईगिरी की रोक-थाम के लिये किये गये उपाय

(क) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले की

(१) दाँ किन कारणों से होते हैं, उनका विश्लेषण करने, बदनाम जगहों और अनियमित कारवाहियों का पता लगाने और रोक-थाम के उपाय करने के उद्देश्य से भागे हुए चोरों की सहायता के साथ जांच-पड़ताल और अध्ययन किया जाता है;

(२) जिन बंद माल-टिब्बों में कीमती माल रखे जाते हैं उनमें ६० पी० ताले लगाने की व्यवस्था रहती है;

(३) ६० पी० ताले लगाने के अलावा बंद माल-टिब्बों में दोहरी रिबट लगायी जाती है;

(४) कीमती माल लेकर असुरक्षित क्षेत्रों से गुजरने वाली माल-गाड़ियों में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल की हथियार बन्द टुकड़ियों का पहरा रहता है;

(५) माल की चोरों कोने के लिए सभी प्रमुख माल पदार्थों और पारसल चरों में काफी तादाद में सुरक्षा दल के सैनिक तैनात किये जाते हैं;

(६) जिन संक्सनों पर चोरी की घटनाएँ अधिक होती हैं, वहाँ स्टेशन पर बा रास्ते में जब मालगाड़िया खड़ी हों तो उनके दोनों ओर गश्त लगा के लिए रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के सैनिक तैनात किये जाते हैं, ताकि किसी माल-टिब्बे में माल न निकास जा सके;

(७) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल की ट्रेनिंग और उसमें निरंतर सुधार की व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(८) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल और रेलवे पुलिस के बीच निकट सम्पर्क रखा जाता है।

### Wireless Facilities in Spiti Valley

1817. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Tribes Advisory Council has recommended for affording wireless facilities to the inhabitants of Spiti Valley; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). Yes, but no formal request in

this respect has so far been received from the Punjab Government in the Ministry of Transport and Communications. The same, when received, will be given due consideration.

### **Brahmaputra Bridge**

1818. **Shrimati Masda Ahmed:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether contract for construction of super structure of Brahmaputra Bridge is settled; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) Yes.

(b) The work of "manufacture, supply, erection and maintenance for one year of 10 main spans of 397 ft. and 2 shore spans of 104 ft. 9 inches" has been entrusted to the Indian Combine M/s. Praithwaite, Burn & Jessops Construction Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

### **Demurrage Due from Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd.**

1819. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount of arrears as demurrage is to be realised from Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd., Charkhi Dadri;

(b) if so, the total amount to be realised;

(c) whether any amount is under dispute; and

(d) the steps taken to realise the arrears?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) to (c). Out of Rs. 29,043 accrued as demurrage charges during the period 1-4-1958 to 30-9-1959, Rs. 4885 are yet to be realised as the Mills have raised certain objections. Amounts pertaining to earlier periods have all been collected.

(d) The objections raised by the Mills have been answered and also a

meeting with representatives of the firm at a high level has been arranged, so that the balance amount finally decided as due may be recovered without further delay.

### **Markmen on Railway Stations**

1820. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many markmen work under contractors on different Railway Stations in India;

(b) whether Government has received any representation from the Markmen of Howrah Station with regard to their departmentalisation; and

(c) if so, what is the result thereof?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) 47.

(b) Yes.

(c) The question of taking over departmentally the work of marking at Howrah, instead of the work being entrusted to the handling contractor, is proposed to be examined towards the end of the current financial year.

### **Expenditure on G.M.F. Schemes**

1821. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the overall expenditure incurred by the Central Government from the 1st year of the First Five Year Plan upto 1958-59 in connection with the following items:

- (i) Grow More Food Schemes;
- (ii) Fisheries;
- (iii) Poultry;
- (iv) Meat and meat products?

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** (i) to (iii). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 79.]

(iv) Not available.

### Grow More Food Campaign

**1822. Pandit J. P. Jyotishi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent every year on the Grow More Food Campaign during the last five years; and

(b) the acreage of land brought under cultivation and irrigation during this period every year?

**The Deputy Minister for Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** (a) and (b). Two statements giving the required information are laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 80.]

### Air Timings in Railway Time Table

**1823. Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incorporation of Air Timings in the Railway Time Tables and Guides has been considered by Government to facilitate air and train journey passengers; and

(b) if so, whether in the next issue of the guides, such information will be published?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). The feasibility of incorporation of Air Timings in the Railway Time Tables is under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Transport and Communications. On completion of the examination, if found feasible, the Air Timings will be included in the Railway Time Tables.

### Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi

**1824. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to construct a 100-bed surgical ward in Hindu Rao Hospital and to coordinate this hospital with the Irwin Hospital in Delhi?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** The Delhi Municipal Corporation have requested the Delhi

Administration for the transfer of the land for the construction of a 100-bedded surgical ward at Hindu Rao Hospital. As soon as the land is transferred construction work of the ward will be started. The question of the co-ordination of Hindu Rao Hospital with the Irwin Hospital will be taken when the Surgical Ward is complete and starts functioning.

### Leprosy Patients in Delhi

**1825. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to start a home for the healthy children of leprosy patients in the city of Delhi?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** Preliminary arrangements to start a home for the healthy children of leprosy patients in the city of Delhi are being made by the Delhi Administration.

### Railway Contractors and Suppliers

**1826. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a standard term for all railway contractors and suppliers that they shall not employ any person previously in the employment of the Railway administration without the prior and express sanction of the Railway administration;

(b) if so, how many instances of breach of the above term have come to the notice of the Railway administration during the past five years; and

(c) what action has been taken thereon?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) The standard form of agreement for goods and parcels handling contracts provides that the contractors shall not employ any person previously in the employment of the Railway without the express sanction of the Railway administration. Instructions have also recently been issued to the Railway ad-

ministration that all engineers of gazetted rank and other gazetted officers who after retirement and within 2 years of such retirement seek employment as contractors or employees of such contractors should obtain permission of the competent authority before taking up such employment.

(b) No breach of the above term has so far come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to part (b) of the question.

#### Non-Scheduled Air Operators

**1827. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of non-scheduled operators of airlines were asked by Aeronautical Inspection Department to give evidence at an enquiry regarding allegations of gross violations of Indian Aircraft Rules by these companies;

(b) whether it is a fact that after that nine of the seniormost workers of Kalinga Airlines have been retrenched on various charges; and

(c) whether it is proposed to enquire if these charges are *bona-fide* or have arisen out of intention to victimize the workers for giving evidence?

**The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin):** (a) As part of their normal duty, officers of the Aeronautical Inspection Directorate of the Civil Aviation Department call upon employees of Airline Operators to give evidence whenever necessary in respect of suspected or alleged violations of Indian Aircraft Rules or Regulations. In the recent past, such enquiries were made from 327 (Ai) L.S.D.—4.

the employees of two non-scheduled operators.

(b) It is understood that one non-scheduled operator has retrenched 8 of its employees recently.

(c) If the staff have been wrongfully discharged, they can seek redress through the appropriate channels.

#### Asansol Station

**1828. Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that casual labour is utilised in the promotional post of pointmen and levermen in the largest cabin of Asansol;

(b) whether it is a fact that a good number of cases of derailment occurred in this Station in 1958 and in 1959;

(c) if so, how many and the reasons for it;

(d) whether it has anything to do with such working by casual labour;

(e) whether Divisional Superintendent, Dhanbad is utilising a number of such casual labour as Pointmen and Levermen in the Barkakna Branch, a single line section of Eastern Railway; and

(f) if so, what action Government propose to take in both the matters?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) No.

(b) and (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member's reference is in respect of cases of derailments at points and if so, the particulars of such derailments which occurred at Asansol Station

during 1958 and 1959 and reasons therefor are given below:

Year	Total No. of derailments at points	Reasons	
		Mismanipulation of points	Wrong setting of points
1958	21	14	7
1959 (upto Oct. 59)	37	29	8

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the question.

future arisings will continue to be cut up for disposal.

(e) No.

#### Landless Peasants of Tripura

(f) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (a) and (e) above.

1830. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

#### Idle Wagons at Panagar

1829. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of empty wagons are lying at the stable yards of Panagar station of Eastern Railway for the last many years; and

(a) whether the landless peasants of Khowai, Tripura, have formed a co-operative society in order to get rehabilitated on land;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

(b) if so, the total number of such landless peasants;

(c) the total benefit that they derived from Tripura Administration to get rehabilitated; and

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) About 2800 condemned wages are stabled at present in this yard.

(d) whether Government propose to extend similar facilities to landless peasants of other divisions too?

(b) Panagar yard is being used, since the year 1952 for collecting wagons condemned on the Eastern Railway and getting them cut up. Wagons condemned on age-cum-condition basis anywhere on the Eastern Railway are worked to this yard specifically for the purpose of cutting them up and disposing of released scrap. About 3778 wagons have so far been disposed of and the existing stock and

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, a Co-operative Farming Society of landless peasants has been formed at Ganki, Khowai.

(b) 300.

(c) The Tripura Administration has allotted 1,220 acres of Government waste land to this Society in order to rehabilitate the members of the

Society. The Tripura State Co-operative Bank Ltd. in 1958-59 advanced to the Society Rs. 3,700 as seasonal crop loans and Rs. 13,300 in 1959-60 as medium-term loans for the purchase of land.

(d) The Tripura Administration proposes to give similar facilities to landless labourers in suitable cases.

#### Agartala Municipality

1831. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not holding early elections of the Agartala Municipality in Tripura; and

(b) the approximate time during which Government expect to hold elections?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) and (b). Necessary legislation for repealing the Municipal Act now in force in Tripura is expected to be introduced in the Parliament shortly and simultaneously, a Notification extending the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 to Tripura will be issued. Election to the Agartala Municipality will be held after the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 is extended to Tripura.

#### Agartala Town

1832. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Municipal area of Agartala town, Tripura, needs immediate extension on all sides, in view of great influx of Displaced Persons during last 12 years; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to extend Municipal service to all such areas?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) Necessity of extension of the existing Municipal area to cover some contiguous places on all sides is felt.

(b) The question of extending the Municipal areas will be examined by the Tripura Administration after the existing Tripura Municipal Act has been repealed and Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 extended to Tripura. Necessary action in this regard is being taken.

#### Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society, Delhi

1833. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the allotment of land to the Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society, Ltd., C/o, Ministry of Home Affairs has more amenities and financial value than their earlier land;

(b) whether the land ceiling of 800 square yards fixed recently has been applied while allotting land to this society;

(c) what is the number of members of the Society whose income is more than Rs. 500 per month;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government have restricted the allotment of land plots to members of House Building Societies between 300 to 400 square yards, in view of shortage of water and sewage and with a view to accommodate maximum number of people within shortest distance from Central Secretariat; and

(e) whether it is a fact that Government have also allotted alternative site to Sarvodaya House Building Samaj?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) Government have no information on the point whether the total expenditure on acquisition and development of the land which was acquired for this Society previously would have been more or less than what will have to be incurred on acquisition and development of the land now notified for this Society. Since the land is undeveloped in either case, the question of more amenities does not seem to arise.

(b) The general question of fixing land ceiling in Delhi is still under consideration.

(c) 583 approximately.

(d) No.

(e) Government are not aware of any acquisition of land for "Sarvodaya House Building Samaj". If the reference is to the Government Employees Sarvodaya Co-operative House Building Society Ltd., it may be stated that the matter is under consideration of Delhi Administration.

**हाबड़ा में पार्सल का काम करने वाला ठेकेदार**

१८३४. श्री अर्जुन सिंह मवीरिया : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे विभाग के पास ऐसी शिकायतें आई हैं कि हाबड़ा स्टेशन पर पार्सल का काम करने वाला ठेकेदार रेलवे के भेंटों से काम लेता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो स मामले की जांच करने के लिए रेल ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या रेलवे इस की जांच रेलवे प्रश्नकार-निवारण विभाग द्वारा करायेगी ;

(घ) क्या रेलवे के पास इस प्रकार की शिकायतें आई हैं कि हाबड़ा पर पार्सल का काम करने वाले ठेकेदार अपना काम सहायक ठेकेदारों को दे दिया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या रेलवे विभाग इस बात की जांच करायेगा ?

**रेलवे उपमंत्री (जी साहूनाबाब जी) :**

(क) से (ङ). इस बात की शिकायतें आयी थी कि हाबड़ा स्टेशन पर पार्सल चढ़ाने और उतारने वाला ठेकेदार रेलवे के

भेंटों से काम लेता है और उसने अपने ठेके को शिकमी पट्टे पर दे रखा है । सतर्कता शाखा ( Vigilance Branch ) से खान-बोन और जांच करायी गयी, लेकिन वे शिकायतें सही साबित नहीं हुई ।

**हाबड़ा में पार्सल का काम करने वाला ठेकेदार**

१८३५. श्री अर्जुन सिंह मवीरिया : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे ठेके के लम्बे संख्या १८ के अनुसरण में औद्योगिक नियोजन (स्थायी प्रादेश) एक्ट, १९४६ के उपबन्धों का हाबड़ा स्टेशन के पार्सल ठेकेदार द्वारा पालन किया जाना आवश्यक सम्भव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उपरोक्त ठेकेदार उक्त एक्ट के उपबन्धों का पालन करता है ?

**रेलवे उपमंत्री (जी साहूनाबाब जी) :**

(क) और (ख). स्थिति की जांच की जा रही है और एक बयान समान-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

**उत्तर रेलवे की गाड़ियों में लूटमार**

१८३६. श्री कमबीर अमली : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में दिल्ली और कानपुर के बीच १ अपरत से १५ नवम्बर, १९५९ तक चलती मुसाफिर गाड़ियों में लूटमार की कितनी घटनाएँ हुई ;

(ख) उनसे अनुमानतः कितनी सम्पत्ति की हानि हुई ;

(ग) जब घुड़ियाओं की जांच के क्या परिणाम मिले ; और

(ब) प्रविष्ट में रेल के यात्रियों की सुरक्षा के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) :

(क) : जनरल से १५ नवम्बर, १९५९ तक दिल्ली और कानपुर के बीच डकैती की केवल तीन घटनाएँ हुईं। नूतनार की कोई घटना नहीं हुई।

(ख) नकली और सामान ११,९९० रुपये की कीमत का।

(ग) दो मामलों में अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया और बूटे हुए बाल का कुछ हिस्सा और कुछ घातक हथियार बरामद कर लिये गये। तीसरे मामले में रेलवे पुलिस अभी जांच कर रही है।

(घ) ऐसी घटनाएँ दुबारा न हों इसके लिये सभी बल टिकट-परीक्षकों और कन्स्टेबल गार्डों को हिदायत दी गई है कि प्रस्थान स्टेशन से सवारी गाड़ी चलन से पहले वे पहले और दूसरे दर्जे के और जनाना डिब्बों की जांच करके यह देख लें कि उनमें सुरक्षा की फिटिंग ठीक है या नहीं और उन डिब्बों में कोई अनधिकृत व्यक्ति तो नहीं बैठा है। रेलवे पुलिस अधिकारियों को भी कहा गया है कि वे गाड़ी पर पहरा देने वाले अपने कर्मचारियों को हिदायत दें कि वे बल टिकट-परीक्षकों और कन्स्टेबल गार्डों के साथ मिल कर डिब्बों की जांच करें। राज्य सरकारों को भी लिखा गया है कि वे सुरक्षा की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था के लिये पुलिस को हिदायत दें।

#### Dandeli-Alnavar Railway

1987. { Shri Achar;  
Shri Bali Reddy:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of taking over the Dandeli-Alnavar railway under

its management;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken;

(c) if no decision has been taken the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be taken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahansaw Khan): (a) The Alnavar-Dandeli Railway which was originally owned by the Bombay State Government and now by the Mysore Government, is already being worked and managed by the Central Government through the agency of the Southern Railway Administration under an agreement, particulars of which are given in the History of Indian Railways, a copy of which is available in the Library of the Sabha.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

#### Extra Freight on Coke/Coal on Dandeli-Alnavar Line

1988. { Shri Achar;  
Shri Bali Reddy:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are charging extra freight for coke/coal on the Dandeli-Alnavar line; and

(b) if so, whether the said rate charged is adversely affecting the newly started industries at Dandeli?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The Alnavar-Dandeli Section is owned by the Mysore State Government and worked on their behalf by the Southern Railway Administration. The rates charged are essentially as desired by the State Government. They are different from and higher than the rates chargeable over the Indian Government Railways generally. The rates now in force are the same as were chargeable when the new industries were established at



Dandell and the Government have no information that the industries have been adversely affected by them.

### Co-operative Sugar Mills in Punjab

1839. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the working of three co-operative sugar mills i.e., (at Rohtak, Bhogpur and Panipat) is unsatisfactory;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the nature of steps to be taken to improve their conditions?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) While the working of the co-operative sugar mills at Bhogpur and Panipat is fairly satisfactory, the working of the mills at Rohtak has been rather unsatisfactory.

(b) The main reasons for the unsatisfactory working of the mills at Rohtak have been inadequate cane supplies to the Mills on account of high ruling prices of gur in the area, the poor quality of cane and pest attacks.

(c) Various steps to improve the quality and quantity of cane in the area of the mills as also a vigorous campaign of cane development covering all aspects including introduction of early and late maturing varieties and control of pests etc., are being considered by the Mills' management and the State Government.

### Government Servants Co-operative Housing Society

1840. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the time of allotment of land to the Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society Limited, C/o Ministry of Home Affairs, Government con-

sidered the requirements of the people on their waiting list;

(b) if so, how many members were full-fledged *bona fide* members at the time of allotment and how many were on the waiting list;

(c) whether Government are aware that many of its members at the time of allotment were either holding a plot or a house elsewhere and they are now selling these plots and houses at higher prices to take advantage of the membership of this Society;

(d) if so, what action Government are taking in the matter;

(e) on what basis their requirement of land was estimated;

(f) whether Government are aware that some members of this Society are increasing their demand of area; and

(g) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken by Government to check their books and see that they get what they had actually applied for?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmakar): (a) Yes.

(b) There were 900 members of whom 273 did not subsequently want land. Thus there were 627 effective members. There are 850 members on the waiting list.

(c) It has been reported by the Society that only 66 members own houses/plots elsewhere and they would not be allotted land by the Society unless they dispose of their plots/houses and give a declaration to that effect.

(d) No action is apparently called for on the part of Government. In fact, no check seems to be possible in such cases.

(e) The Society had requested for allotment of 450 acres against which it was decided to allot 350 acres. This works out to an average 968 square yards of gross area (roughly 500 square yards net) per member, (800 on roll and 850 on waiting list).

(f) Government have no such information.

(g) The ceiling on land which will be fixed by Government will apply in the case of members of this Society.

**हिमाचल प्रदेश में छाउट एजेंसियां**

१८४१. श्री पद्म देव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में रेलवे की कितनी छाउट एजेंसियां हैं और वे कहाँ कहाँ हैं; और

(ख) १९५६-६० में और छाउट एजेंसियां कहाँ-कहाँ खोली जायेंगी ?

**रेलवे उपमंत्री (बी.सै.बे. रामस्वामी) :**

(क) नाहन, ठ्योग, बिलासपुर, मंडी और कोटगढ़ में ५ छाउट एजेंसियां काम कर रही हैं।

(ख) मुम्बई नगर और डल्ली में छाउट एजेंसियां खोलने के सुझावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है। लेकिन अभी निश्चित रूप से यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इन दो स्थानों पर छाउट एजेंसियां १९५६-६० में खोली जायेंगी या कभी खोली भी जायेंगी कि नहीं।

**भाड़े की हरी में रिहायत**

१८४२. श्री पद्म देव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के किसान प्रति वर्ष लाखों मन धान बाहर भेजते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि केवल धान ही हिमाचल प्रदेश की मकड़ी की फसल है; और

(ग) क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय अन्य सुविधाओं के अतिरिक्त रेल के भाड़े में कुछ रीवायत करवा चाहती है ?

**रेलवे उपमंत्री (बी.सै.बे. रामस्वामी) :**

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) यह पता है कि धान हिमाचल प्रदेश की एक प्रमुख मकड़ी फसल है।

(ग) धान पर रेल भाड़े की दर काफी कम है। ऐसा कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं आया है जिसमें यह कहा गया हो कि रेल-भाड़े की मौजूदा दर किसी प्रकार घटायी जायेगी। भाड़े की दर में कोई कमी करने के सबब पर विचार नहीं हो रहा है।

**Overbridge at the Bardwan Station**

1843. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2208 on the 20th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the work of replacing the narrow portion of the bridge at the Bardwan Station by a wider bridge with covering has since been taken up; and

(b) what is the estimated cost of the work?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir. The work will be taken up shortly.

(b) The estimated cost is about Rs. 85,444.

**अमृतसर स्टेशन पर मेवे के पार्सल**

१८४४. श्री जगजित राय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमृतसर रेलवे स्टेशन के गोदाम में एक करोड़ रुपये के मेवे के पार्सल पड़े हैं; और

(ख) पार्सल न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**रेलवे उपमंत्री (बी.सै.बे. रामस्वामी) :**

(क) अमृतसर स्टेशन के गोदाम में पार्सल जमा होने के कारण अमृतसर

के साथ बोधाय में पड़े हुए हैं। लेकिन यह नहीं बाध्य कि उसकी कीमत कितनी है।

(क) रेलवे डिपॉयरी देने से इस्काफ नहीं कर रही है, बल्कि व्यापारी बाल बीमे-बीमे उठा रहे हैं जिस का कारण यह समझा जाता है कि उन्हें कस्टम क्लियरेंस परचिट देर से मिलते हैं, जिनके बिना रेलवे डिपॉयरी नहीं दे सकती।

#### Farakka Barrage

1845. Shri Halder: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Health Organisation Mission which have recently visited Calcutta hinted at the construction of Farakka barrage as a solution for safeguarding the River Hooghly from silting and salinity;

(b) whether the mission pointed out that within five years of the metropolitan scheme in greater Calcutta some definite changes in the position of Water Supply etc. would be perceived and in course of ten years the changes would be revolutionary; and

(c) whether the Government have approved of the scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The World Health Organisation consultants team have not yet submitted their report.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation in the Andamans

1846. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) total area under paddy cultivation in the Andamans this year and how much of this is under the Japanese method of cultivation; and

(b) how much yield is expected?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The total area

under paddy cultivation during this year is 14,692 acres, out of which 786 acres are under Japanese method of cultivation.

(b) 2,40,000 maunds approximately from the entire area.

#### Andaman Forests

1847. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the royalty realisable from M/s. P. C. Ray & Co., licensee of the North Andaman Forest, has been calculated on one fixed figure basis for periods extending to over two to three years;

(b) whether it is not against the agreement of the Forest Department with M/s. P. C. Ray, which stipulated the calculation of the royalty on the basis of the current timber prices at Calcutta;

(c) whether the sanction of Government has been taken to calculate the royalty on the aforementioned fixed basis;

(d) if not, what action Government is taking against the persons who are responsible for this loss to the public exchequer; and

(e) the extent of loss for the last three years?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir. In respect of two species of timber namely hardwood and ornamental wood, for the two years 1955-56 and 1956-57. The rate adopted in these two years was the same as was adopted in 1954-55.

(b) The agreement with the firm provides for calculation of royalty on different species of timbers at different rates as indicated in clauses 12 to 15 of the Licence of Agreement, an extract from which is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 81].

(c) Yes, Sir. The sanction was given after considering representations made by the firm in this behalf and supplemental agreements to cover these sanctions were entered into.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

#### Andaman Timber Depots at Calcutta and Madras

1848. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andaman timber Depots at Calcutta and Madras are running at a loss since they were opened;

(b) whether Government is aware that considerable volume of timber at these depots has been sold at prices much below the minimum scheduled prices;

(c) whether sanction was obtained to make these sales below the approved scheduled prices; and

(d) the total quantity of timber sold below the scheduled prices and loss sustained by Government for the last four years?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. F. S. Deahmukh): (a) The accounts of the Andaman Forest Department are maintained according to the commercial accounting system which takes into consideration production cost and sale prices. In working out the profit or loss, royalty at the rate at which it is charged from the private contractors operating in the North Andaman, is deducted from the gross profit. On the above basis the losses during the three years, 1955-56 to 1957-58 were as follows:

#### Calcutta Depot.

	Loss Rs.
1955-56	2,61,303
1956-57	8,39,377
1957-58	7,72,916

On the other hand, if royalty is not deducted from the gross profits as

used to be the case prior to 1955-56, the position will be as follows:

1955-56	Profit —Rs.	2,52,686
1956-57	Loss —Rs.	2,589
1957-58	Profit —Rs.	99,718

#### Madras Depot

Loss if royalties are deducted from the gross profits:

	Loss Rs.
1955-56	5,48,328
1956-57	1,12,014
1957-58	30,37

If royalty is not deducted from the gross profits, the position is as follows:

1955-56	Loss —Rs.	1,50,949
1956-57	Profit —Rs.	2,16,270
1957-58	Profit —Rs.	2,27,052

(b) At these two depots only hardwood, ornamental wood and other miscellaneous species, both logs and scantlings, are disposed of by open public auction according to the policy laid down by the Government of India. No minimum scheduled prices as such therefore exist in such cases. Other types of timber, namely ply log and match logs, are sold at prices fixed by the Government of India.

(c) and (d). In view of the reply to part (b) above, the question of approving sales below the scheduled prices or losses to Government, does not arise.

#### New Rail Lines in Andhra Pradesh

1849. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many new railway lines have been laid in Andhra Pradesh during 1958-59; and

(b) the total mileage covered and the total amount spent on these lines?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri E. V. Kamaswamy): (a) and

(b). A new railway line from Macherla to Nagarjunasagar Dam site (11 miles) was laid at a cost of about Rs. 40 lakhs as a deposit work for Nagarjunasagar Control Board.

### Fertilizers

1850. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised their estimates for requirements of fertilizers in the light of the recommendation of the Ford Foundation Team;

(b) if so, what is the revised estimate;

(c) how much of it is for high analysis fertilisers;

(d) what are the quantities of high and low analysis fertilizers that will be imported;

(e) how much will be on barter and how much on direct payment; and

(f) what are the quantities of high and low analysis fertilizers to be imported against Rupee payment?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The Ford Foundation Team had expressed the view that the estimated targets of 15 lakh tons of nitrogen, 7.50 lakh tons of phosphoric acid and 2 lakh tons of potash which were under the consideration of the Ministry at the time of the visit of Team, were soundly based. After consulting the States

and keeping in view the practical possibilities, the targets were revised to 12.5 lakh tons of nitrogen, 5 lakh tons of phosphoric acid and 2 lakh tons of potash.

(c) The targets have been fixed in terms of plant nutrients only. The Government of India's policy has, however, already been, for some time past, to produce high analysis fertilizers within the country as far as possible. With this in view the following factories have so far been or are being set up to produce high analysis fertilisers:

(1) Sindri Expansion	Urea & Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate.
(2) Neyveli	Urea.
(3) Trombay	Urea & Nitro-phosphate.
(4) Naharkotiya	Urea (Partial capacity).
(5) Andhra Pradesh	Urea & Nitro-phosphate.

The question of stepping further the internal capacity is under consideration and the actual form of fertilisers to be produced will be determined with reference to the availability of particular raw materials at the sites selected and the other economics of production dependent on the different places of production and consumption.

(d) to (f). The following statement gives the information about the low and high analysis fertilisers proposed for imports during the current year viz. 1959-60:

	Qty. imported/ likely to be imported Long tons.	Payment terms Long tons.	
Low analysis fertilisers (Sulphate of Ammonia & Calcium Ammonium Nitrate.)	4,29,916	2,96,800 89,500 34,365 9,251	On direct payment basis On Rupee payment basis. Under Colombo Plan. Under I.C.A. Programme.
High analysis fertilisers (Urea, Ammonium Nitrate) Nitro-phosphate and high analysis phosphatic fertilisers.	2,14,300	163,600 39,947 10,753	On direct payment basis. Under I.C.A. Programme. Under Colombo Plan Programme.

The future import programme will depend on various factors such as (i) availabilities of foreign exchange; (ii) facilities for purchase on barter and rupee payment terms and (iii) the lowest prices for nitrogen in different forms of fertilisers.

#### Co-operative Societies in Himachal Pradesh

Shri S. N. Ramanl:  
1851. { Shri Surendranath  
Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) how many criminal cases were filed by the Co-operative Department of Himachal Pradesh against individuals and Societies since 1953 to 1958;

(b) in how many cases the Department secured conviction and how many were dismissed by the Courts;

(c) how many cases are still pending and for how long;

(d) whether it is a fact that a representative of the Co-operative Department has always been a party to a proceeding or a resolution concerning the disposal of money which has been the subject of a criminal case by the Department; and

(e) whether in regard to criminal cases filed by the Department such representatives of the Co-operative Department have been challaned as accused or accomplices?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) 13 cases against individuals only.

(b) (i) Three cases ended in conviction. (ii) Three cases ended in discharge. Appeal has been filed in one case in the Court of the District Magistrate which is pending. (iii) Two cases were compounded.

(c) Two cases are pending in the Courts from the early part of 1959;

and three cases are pending investigation with Police from 1957.

(d) In one particular case of Theog Union one Circle Inspector was present when a resolution concerning the disposal of money was passed by the Managing Committee. The District Co-operative Officer, Mahasu under his endorsement dated 5th October, 1956, had informed the Union not to utilize the amount for any purpose till Government nominees duly appointed by the competent authority were not taken on the Board of Directors to guide its distribution. The case is still under investigation of the police.

(e) No.

#### Tools and Plant Depot, Manmad

1852. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a tools and plant Depot in Manmad on the Central Railway;

(b) what is the amount sanctioned for this purpose; and

(c) when the work is likely to start?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About Rs. 4.35 lakhs for civil engineering portion of the work and about Rs. 9.33 lakhs for machinery and plant.

(c) Structural engineering portion of the work will start shortly.

#### Out-agency at Jeypore, Koraput District

1853. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the right of transporting goods by the out-agency at Jeypore, Koraput district in Orissa is not put to public auction on the expiry of the term of agreement; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The agreement executed in 1947 with the contractor working this out-gency is not for any definite period. So far there has been no occasion to terminate it, and the need to call for applications has, therefore, not arisen.

#### Railway Protection Force

1954. Shri Hans Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any members of the Railway Protection Force were involved in the cases of the thefts and pilferages on the Northern Railway since 1958;

(b) if so, in how many cases; and

(c) the action taken against them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahmawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 32 persons were involved in 28 cases in 1958 and 39 persons in 25 cases of 1959 (upto 30th September, 1959).

	1958	1959
	(upto 30-9-59)	
(i) Dismissed or removed	2	..
(ii) Charge-sheeted for removal or dismissal from service;	12	28
(iii) Lighter punishment awarded in minor cases	6	4
(iv) Pending enquiry or final action by department or police or court.	12	7

Note.—As regards the figures for 1956 and 1957, necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Roads in New Delhi Government Colonies

1855. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the roads in Government localities built for Government employees in New Delhi are periodically repaired;

(b) whether such repairs are undertaken after survey of the roads;

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative whether surveys are undertaken periodically;

(d) if so, after how much period surveys are undertaken on reports received from the residents of the localities concerned;

(e) whether Government are aware that the conditions of roads (main as well as link roads of the bye-lanes) in Vinay Nagar are deteriorating day by day; and

(f) if so, what steps are being taken to repair them?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). No period of survey is fixed but surveys are carried out frequently by the engineering staff of the New Delhi Municipal Committee. Whatever repairs are required are attended to by them. Repairs are also done at the requests of the residents of the localities.

(e) Some roads are reported to be in unsatisfactory state of repair.

(f) The matter is receiving attention.

#### Extension of Mayurakshi Channel System

1856. Shri Halder: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have accepted the West Bengal

Government's proposal to extend the Mayurakshi system through channels to larger areas to offer more irrigation facilities to cultivators; and

(b) when the work for the extension of the system is likely to begin?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) Work on the distribution system to the extent of the provision made in 1959-60. Annual Plan has been allowed by the Planning Commission pending examination of the revised project report and estimates on Mayurakshi Project which have not yet been received from the State Government.

(b) The State Government propose to commence work on some of these additional distributaries during the current year.

**Sawai Madhopur-Jaipur Branch Line**

1857. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received any Memorandum from the Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce for the conversion of the Sawai Madhopur-Jaipur Branch line into broad gauge and its extension to Sambhar; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) Yes.

(b) The traffic needs do not warrant such a conversion nor is such a proposal economically viable.

**Leprosy in Andhra Pradesh**

1858. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the total amount granted by the Government of India for the control of leprosy to the Andhra Pradesh Government from the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan period upto the end of year 1958-59?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmakar):** Grants-in-aid amounting

to Rs. 2,87,262 have been paid to the Andhra Pradesh Government by the Government of India, under the Leprosy Control Scheme during the Second Five Year Plan period upto the end of year 1958-59.

**"Piggie-Back" System over Rupnarayan River**

1859. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether Government propose to provide "piggie-back" system over Rupnarayan River (West Bengal) on National Highway No. 6?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** The proposal is under examination in consultation with the Railways.

**उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ रोग**

१८६०. श्री जयंत वर्मा क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कुछ रोग को रोकने की योजना के अन्तर्गत चमड़ा वर्षीय योजना तथा द्वितीय 'चमड़ा' योजना की अवधि में अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कितनी सहायता दी गई ?

**स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री कर्मकर):** कुछ रोग को रोकने की योजना के अन्तर्गत चमड़ा 'चमड़ा' योजना तथा द्वितीय 'चमड़ा' योजना के पहले तीन वर्षों की अवधि में अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को क्रमशः ₹५,००० पैसे तथा ₹५,७०,३६१ रुपये के सहाय्य अनुदान दिए गए हैं।

**Postings of General Managers of Railways**

1861. Shri Parulekar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been recently certain changes in the postings of the General Managers on a number of Railways;

(b) if so, what is the normal tenure of a General Manager being posted to one Railway Administration;



(c) in how many cases the General Managers who were transferred from one Railway to others have been re-posted to the same railway and after what period since their transfer; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The posts of General Managers are not tenure posts.

(c) One; after about 17 months.

(d) Inter Railway transfers of officers are ordered in the public interest.

#### Acquisition of Movable and Immovable Property by P. & T. Employees

1862. Shri Parulekar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any return of movable and immovable property acquired from time to time in their own name or in the name of their family members is being called for every year from the officers of the Posts and Telegraphs Department;

(b) if so, what agency has been provided to check the accuracy of the movable and immovable property declared to have been acquired from time to time as regards its valuation;

(c) what is the number of cases detected during the last two years where officers of the Posts and Telegraphs Department have been found to be in possession of property which they cannot reasonably be expected to have acquired with their existing means; and

(d) what action has been taken against such officers?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) Returns of Immovable Property are called for only from Class I and II employees every year as provided under Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1955. Transactions in movable property exceeding 1,000

rupees are also to be reported to Government as and when they are made.

(b) No special agency has been provided for this purpose. The work is done by the administrative authorities concerned.

(c) Nil.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Irrigation in Orissa

1863. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to construct over-bridge distributor on the rivers of Ang and Suktal in Balangir District (Orissa) for irrigation purposes from Hirakud Dam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

1864. Shri Subman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Chittaranjan' was closed on the 5th November, 1959 for observance of birthday of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das;

(b) if so, whether the labourers will be paid their salary for that date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) Yes, except for certain staff.

(b) and (c). It is only the Workshop staff who have not become eligible for pay on that day. Under the general orders, the workshop staff are eligible for 15 paid holidays in a year. These 15 holidays are determined in consultation with the workers every year, the only exception being that the three

**National Holidays** (26th January, 15th August and 2nd October) should be included in the list of 15 but there is also the option that, if any of these holidays happen to fall on a Sunday, the number of other paid holidays can be adjusted so as to ensure that the staff get 15 paid holidays in all excluding the National Holidays falling on Sundays. In addition to the paid holidays, workshop staff can choose a certain number of unpaid holidays for which pay is not admissible. However, staff can collectively opt for unpaid holidays being treated as leave due.

The staff have voluntarily chosen 5th November, 1959 as an unpaid holiday though it was open to them to have chosen the day as one of the paid holidays. Further, the staff did not also give a collective option for the day being treated as leave due. In the circumstances, the question of giving them pay for that day does not arise.

#### **Train Accidents at Gangpur**

**1865. Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether two persons were run over and killed by one running local train and one running goods train on the 11th October, 1959 and 29th September, 1959 at the Gangpur Station, Howrah Division, Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the causes of the accidents;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is no over-bridge in the said station;

(d) whether there has been any representation to the authorities by the passengers and local people for construction of an over-bridge for prevention of such accidents; and

(e) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) One was killed and one is injured.

(b) Trespassers crossing the Railway track in the face of approaching trains.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) The proposal for providing a foot-over-bridge was placed before the Railway Users' Amenities Committee for inclusion in the Passenger Amenity Works Programme for 1960-61. The same was, however, not approved by the Committee. This will be again placed for consideration of the Committee at its next meeting.

#### **Delivery of Registered Letters on Sundays and Holidays**

**1866. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering the possibilities of delivering registered letters etc. on Sundays and other holidays; and

(b) if so, the details of the arrangement?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **International Federation of Agricultural Producers**

**1867. Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 11th International Federation of Agricultural Producers' Conference was held in New Delhi on the 27th November, 1959;

(b) if so, the names of the countries which participated in it;

(c) the decisions taken by the Conference; and

(d) the amount spent by the Government of India on this Conference?

**The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh):** (a) Yes.

(b) Australia, Denmark, Finland, France, Ghana, India, Ireland, Japan.

Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia, Israel, Korea, Pakistan, and Philippines participated in the conference.

(c) The following important decisions were taken:

1. An international Food and Farm Policy should be adopted and operated by the Governments of developed and developing countries.
2. There should be a faster expansion of agricultural production and income in developing countries which should be done by farmers through their own organisation.
3. The principle of measure of tariff protection for the growth of developing economies was accepted.
4. The IFAP will take every opportunity to help in strengthening national farmer's organisations in African and Asian countries and to facilitate creation of such organisations where these do not exist at present.
5. The IFAP will participate actively in the planning and running of seminar for training of Farm Leaders being organised by F.A.O. in collaboration with Danish Government.
6. The Constitution and Membership Committee of IFAP should consider the possibility of appointment of a specialist on Asian and African agricultural problems.
7. In North America and Europe, it should be possible for strong co-operatives to adopt contracting methods without violating co-operative principles and offer to their members technical advice, credit facilities, and a measure of

security in marketing the produce.

8. A small panel of experts should be constituted by IFAP and other international organisations, governmental and non-governmental, for joint discussion of best approach in the promotion of co-operation in developing countries by clearly defining objectives of activities and fixing an order of priority.

9. IFAP's activity should be essentially educational so as to share their knowledge and experience with the developing countries to enable them to obtain the benefits of co-operation.

(d) As the conference was sponsored by Bharat Krishak Samaj, no expenditure was incurred by the Government of India.

#### Post Offices in Assam

1883. Shrimati Mafta Ahmed: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Post Offices, Branch Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices opened in Assam (District-wise) during 1957, 1958 and 1959;

(b) the total amount spent thereon;

(c) how many Post Offices are functioning in rented buildings, at present; and

(d) the amount of rent paid by Government during 1958-59?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) Rs. 64,434.

(c) 178.

(d) Rs. 1,04,330.

Sl. No.	Name of the District.	Number of Post Offices opened		
		1957	1958	1959
(upto 30-11-59)				
1.	Cachar . . . . .	13	9	4
2.	Kamrup . . . . .	11	23	11
3.	Goalpara . . . . .	6	14	6
4.	Garó Hills . . . . .	1	2	2
5.	K & J Hills . . . . .	10	7	5
6.	Mizo . . . . .	5	3	21
7.	Nowgong . . . . .	15	6	5
8.	Darrang . . . . .	5	4	9
9.	Sibsagar . . . . .	11	8	17
10.	Lakhimpur . . . . .	11	18	13
11.	M & N C Hills . . . . .	1	2	3
TOTAL . . . . .		89	96	96

#### Construction of Cachar Road

1869. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that labour is not available to work for the construction of new Cachar Road in Manipur;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to remove the cause of shortage of labour?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (**Shri Raj Bahadur**): (a) to (c). There has been some difficulty in engaging adequate labour for the construction of new Cachar Road during the last few months on account of hostile activities of Nagas. Police camps have been established in certain places for security and the situation is improving.

#### Navigation in the Loktak Lake

1870. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether water-hyacinth in the Loktak Lake in Manipur has grown so much that it has handicapped navigation of the country boats between the Thanga Islands and villages beyond the lake as well as fishing; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken for clearing the water-hyacinth?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (**Shri Raj Bahadur**): (a) The reply is in the affirmative. The northern side of the Thanga islands has been blocked up with water hyacinth and other aquatic vegetations. The southern side of the islands forming Government fisheries are partially free from such vegetations and the normal movement of the people and fishing operations are concentrated to this side. The northern side is available for free fishing.

(b) The Manipur Administration got the affected portion of the lake inspected and were advised that the only immediate solution was the manual removal of the water-hyacinth by the people themselves. A large number of the people agreed to start work immediately and an expenditure of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned by the Manipur Administration for the purpose.

## R.M.S. Office, Puri

1871. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly established Railway Mail Service Office at Puri is proposed to be shifted to some other place; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal.

## Guntakal-Hospet Railway Line

1872. Shri T. Subramanyam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government are considering the question of converting the metre gauge from Guntakal to Hospet into broad gauge in view of the export of large quantities of iron ore from Bellary district to facilitate the transport of the ore to ports on the West and East coasts?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): No. Necessary line capacity works such as the provision of crossing stations, lengthening of loops, and improved yard facilities, are being carried out on this section to provide sufficient line capacity for the movement of ore traffic.

## उत्तर प्रदेश में पुल

१८७३. श्री भक्त बर्षा : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १७ मार्च, १९५९ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २०२९ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में कई नदियों पर पुल बनाने के लिये वहां की सरकार को सहायता देने के बारे में इस बीच अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस निर्णय की रूप-रेखा सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ; और

(ग) उस सहायता-कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत स्वीकृत पुलों के निर्माण में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अन्तर्प्रदेशीय व आर्थिक महत्व की सड़कों के लिए निश्चित केन्द्रीय सहायता-कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पुलों की चार योजनाओं के लिये अनुदान मांगा था. इन योजनाओं में से केवल एक ही योजना मंजूर की जा सकी है। इस योजना में कलचंगड ( Kalchangad ) के पास जान्हवी ( Janhavi ) नाले और नैलंग चकला नेतगर ( Nelang Chakla Netgar ) व पुलिंग सिन्धी ( Pulling Sindhi ) नाम के पास चौकसा चौधरगड ( Chauksa Chaudhargad ) नाले पर पुल बनाये जायेंगे। इस योजना के लिये सहायता अनुदान के रूप में इसके खर्च का आधा अर्थात् ०.२५ लाख रुपये देना मंजूर किया गया है। बाकी आधा खर्च संबंधित प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा पूरा किया जायगा।

२. जहां तक केन्द्राय सड़क काब में निर्धारित सामान्य निधि से अनुदान देने का संबंध है, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने हाल ही में एक दूसरा संशोधित कार्यक्रम भेजा है जिसमें पुलों की तीन योजनाएँ शामिल हैं। इन योजनाओं पर विचार किया जा चुका है और इस बारे में प्रदेश सरकार को जल्दी ही सूचित कर दिया जायेगा।

## Earthquake in Hyderabad

1874. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any earthquake occurred in Hyderabad on the 12th October, 1959; and

(b) if so, what was its intensity and whether it had any effects in other cities?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and

(b). An earthquake shock of slight intensity was felt at Hyderabad and Uppugundur in Andhra Pradesh on the 12th October, 1959. As this was only a minor local shock, it had no effects in other cities. There has also been no report of any damage due to this earthquake.

### Najafgarh Road Trunk Sewer

1875. Shri Halder: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three persons have been killed and about 50 persons have been seriously injured when they fell into the incomplete Najafgarh Road trunk sewer in West Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether any compensation has been granted to the families of the deceased and those who were injured?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) No. There were, however, 5 routine accidents as a result of which 7 workers are reported to have received minor injuries. All these workers were the Contractor's employees.

(b) Does not arise.

### Bridge on the Sutlej at Kondrar

1876. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the nature of progress made so far in the construction of a bridge on the Sutlej at Kondrar near Bilaspur?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The work of excavation of foundations of piers is in progress and actual concreting has been taken up on one of the pier foundations. Necessary plant and equipment and some stock of materials have been collected.

### R.M.S. Sorting Sections on Madras-Coimbatore Route

1877. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start new R.M.S. sorting sections in Madras-Coimbatore route of the Southern Railway;

(b) whether it has been decided to open such a section either in Nilgiris Express or Cochin Express; and

(c) if so, the time by which it will come into force?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed to run the Section by the Nilgiri Express.

(c) The Section will be opened as soon as the Railway Board is in a position to provide the required accommodation.

### मध्य रेलवे पर घाउट एजेंसियाँ

१८७८. श्री रा० बा० शर्मा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस वर्ष किन-किन स्थानों पर रेलवे घाउट एजेंसियाँ खोलने का विचार है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बें० रामस्वामी): मध्य रेलवे नीचे लिखे स्थानों पर घाउट एजेंसी खोलने के संबंध में विचार कर रही है। लेकिन अभी निश्चित रूप से यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि ये घाउट एजेंसियाँ बालू विस्तीय वर्ष में खोली जायेंगी या कभी खोली भी जायेंगी कि नहीं :—

- (१) भम्बाह
- (२) टिकमगढ़
- (३) खरगोन
- (४) हट्टा
- (५) बाटद
- (६) अकलुज

- (७) पुन्हाना  
 (८) बिश्नूट  
 (९) शोरापुर  
 (१०) करमला  
 (११) नारायणपेट टाउन ]  
 (१२) मोरैया  
 (१३) फेब्रु  
 (१४) खैरागढ़ ]  
 (१५) सतवाड ]  
 (१६) इंडस्ट्रियल स्टेट, बालियर  
 (१७) इंडस्ट्रियल स्टेट, जबलपुर ]

#### Soil Conservation in Manipur

1879. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to the soil conservation programme in Manipur during the Second Five Year Plan so far; and

(b) whether the scheme has been successful in the hills of Manipur?

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** (a) and (b). There is no soil conservation programme in the Second Five Year Plan for Manipur. There is, however, a scheme for the control of shifting cultivation under Tribal Welfare programme, which started in 1957-58 and is progressing successfully. The target is to bring 2,000 acres of land in hill areas under Terrace Cultivation and to open 4 Demonstration-cum-Experimental Agricultural Farms. Till the end of 1958-59 two farms have been established and 890 acres of land have been brought under terracing. During the current year, it is proposed to open one more farm and to bring 810 acres of land under terrace cultivation.

#### Map in All India Railway Time Table

1880. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer

to the map affixed to All India Railway Time Table and state the reasons for omitting Chandigarh, the Capital of Punjab from it?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** Chandigarh station was not included in the map in the All India Time Table in force from 1-10-1959 due to an oversight. Arrangements have, however, been made to rectify this in the All India Railway Time Table which will come into force with effect from 1-4-1960.

#### Goods Lost in Transit

1881. Shri S. N. Ramani: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that from the 1st September, 1959 the Railway claimants of goods lost in transit are required to submit power of attorney on Rs. 2 stamp paper duly registered or attested by a magistrate if the claim is lodged through a representative;

(b) if so, the reasons for this restriction; and

(c) the authority under which the restriction has been imposed?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) to (c). It has been prescribed that when a claim is preferred by any person other than the owner of the goods, it is necessary for the claimant to send a valid power of attorney in his favour from the owner, on stamped paper for the appropriate value.

This action has been taken as a necessary precaution in the interests of the Railways to ensure that the claims made are *bona fide*.

#### महिबपुर स्टेशन

{ श्री मानकभाई छत्रवाल :  
 १८८२. { श्री क० भे० मातबीब :  
 { श्री काबीवाला :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिमी रेलवे के महिदपुर रोड स्टेशन पर एक गोदाम बनाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या लागत आई है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि उसमें पुराना माल लगाया गया है ?

**रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री साहन्नाबाद खाँ) :**

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) ३८,३५८ रुपये ।

(ग) जी हां, पुराने माल गोदाम का कुछ काम लायक सामान इस्तेमाल में लाया गया है ।

**महिदपुर और बोसला स्टेशनों पर नमक की बोरियाँ ।**

१८८३ { श्री मानकभाई अग्रवाल :  
श्री क० भे० मालवीय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे के महिदपुर रोड स्टेशन और उज्जैन-भागलपुर रेलवे के बोसला स्टेशन पर नमक भूमि पर खुला पड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना नमक गल गया है ; और

(ग) इसके इस प्रकार स्वामीहीन पड़ा रहने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री स० भे० रामस्वामी) :**  
(क) से (ग) तक महिदपुर रोड स्टेशन के माल गोदाम में नीलाम के लिये नमक के १० बोरे पड़े हुए हैं । इसका भन्दाबज नहीं लगाया गया है कि नुकसान कितना हुआ है । इन बोरों पर किसी का पता-ठिकाना नहीं है, अर्थात् ये गलत पते पर भेजे गये हैं और इसलिये इनकी बुकिंग का ब्यौरा मालूम नहीं है ।

बोसला स्टेशन पर, नमक नहीं पड़ा हुआ है ।

**मध्य प्रदेश में बाढ़ें**

१८८४. { श्री मानकभाई अग्रवाल :  
श्री क० भे० मालवीय :

क्या सिन्हाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार को उन बाढ़ों के नियन्त्रण के लिये जो प्रति वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश के मन्दसौर क्षेत्र को नष्ट-भ्रष्ट करती हैं, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कोई योजना मिली है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिन्हाई और विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) उत्तर 'नहीं' में है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**राजस्थान के लिये बहुप्रयोजनीय योजनाओं**

१८८५. श्री भोगजी भाई : क्या सिन्हाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान के पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में और विशेषतः डूंगरपुर, बांसवाड़ा तथा उदयपुर में छोटी बहुप्रयोजनीय योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के सरकार के कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में उन पर कितना व्यय करने का विचार है ?

सिन्हाई और विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : अपेक्षित जानकारी संकलित की जा रही है तथा म्यासीघ सभा-मटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**Periyar Scheme in Madras State**

1886. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Periyar Scheme in Madras State for Irrigation will be



taken up during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the steps taken; and

(c) if not, the measures taken for pursuing the scheme?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) No irrigation scheme in Madras State of the name "Periyar Scheme" is included in the Second Five Year Plan. The Periyar Hydro-electric Scheme, included in the Second Five Year Plan, does not envisage any irrigation benefits.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

### **Regional Languages of P. & T. Appointments**

**1887. Shrimati Masida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the regional languages prescribed for recruitment to the clerical posts in the Posts and Telegraphs Department in different Postal Circles of the country; and

(b) whether any new formula has been evolved in this regard?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** (a) Languages recognised by the State Governments concerned as regional languages, are accepted by the P. & T. Department also for recruitment to the clerical posts in different Circles. A Statement showing such languages is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 82.]

(b) No.

### **Road Bridge on Ramganga**

**1888. Shri Ram Saran:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the public is put to much inconvenience and conveyances have to wait for several hours while crossing the Ramganga railway bridge near Moradabad on Delhi—Lucknow Road;

(b) whether Government propose to construct a separate road bridge on the Ramganga river; and

(c) if so, when it is likely to materialise?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). Having regard to the inconvenience of the public, the construction of a separate road bridge across the Ramganga River was originally included in the Plan, but due to paucity of funds it has been postponed till the Five Year Plan.

(c) The work is expected to be taken up in Third Five Year Plan.

### **Railway Workshop, Gwalior**

**1889. { Shri Tangamani:  
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to take over the Railway Workshop, Gwalior by the Central Railway Administration;

(b) if so, when it will be taken over; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Workshop is not considered suitable for Railway purposes.

### **Hubli-Karwar Rail Link**

**1890. Shri Agadi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1016 on the 9th March, 1959 and state the progress since made in taking a decision regarding the construction of Hubli-Karwar Rail Link?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** The Hubli-Karwar line has not been investigated so far and it does not find a place in the programme of new constructions for the Second Five Year Plan approved by the Planning Commission. The question of constructing a railway line upto Karwar will arise only when a decision to develop Karwar port has been taken.

#### **Tender for Supply of Diesel Locomotives**

**1891. Shri Agadi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lowest tender for the supply of diesel locomotives was not accepted but the highest one was preferred in 1958-59, and

(b) if so, what is the reason therefor?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Integral Coach Factory, Perambur**

**1892. Shri Agadi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1959 tenders were called for Aluminium Roof Water Tanks for I and III Class coaches by the Deputy Controller of Stores, Integral Coach Factory, Perambur;

(b) if so, who were the tenderers;

(c) whether the lowest tender was accepted; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Yes.

(b) First Class Water Tanks Aluminium 70 gallons capacity:

1. M/s. Aluminium Manufacturing Co. Private Ltd., Calcutta.
2. M/s. Concord Industries, Madras.
3. M/s. Hindustan General Industries Ltd., New Delhi.

4. M/s. Jeewanlal (1929) Private Ltd., Madras.

5. M/s. K. R. Kothandaraman & Co., Madras.

6. M/s. Sreenivasa Engineering Co., Madras.

7. M/s. Steel Equipment and Construction Ltd., Howrah.

8. M/s. Vummidiars Manufacturers Private Ltd., Madras.

#### **Third Class Water Tanks Aluminium 64 gallons capacity:**

1. M/s. Aluminium Manufacturing Co. Private Ltd., Calcutta.

2. M/s. Brunton & Co., Cochin.

3. M/s. Great Western Engineering Works, Bombay.

4. M/s. Hindustan General Industries Ltd., New Delhi.

5. M/s. Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd., Madras.

6. M/s. K. R. Kothandaraman and Co., Private Ltd., Madras.

7. M/s. Sreenivasa Engineering Co., Madras.

8. M/s. Steel Equipment and Construction Ltd., Howrah.

9. M/s. Vummidiars Manufacturers Private Ltd., Madras.

(c) Not yet finalised.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Sugar Factory at Bargarh in Orissa**

**1893. Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal for setting up a sugar factory at Bargarh in Sambalpur District, Orissa; and

(b) if so, with what results?

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) and (b). A proposal for setting up

a co-operative sugar factory near Attabira in Tehsil Bargarh, District Sambalpur was made in May, 1956. It could not be accepted because the promoters had not raised adequate share capital.

The Orissa Government has been advised recently to work out the economics of the scheme and thereafter ask the promoters to make a fresh application. The application when received will be given due consideration.

#### **Balimela Project in Orissa**

**1894. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have sent any scheme in respect of Balimela Project in the District of Koraput with a request for financial assistance; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme and the extent of the financial assistance proposed to be given therefor?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) The Government of Orissa have been requested to proceed with the investigation of the Balimela Dam Site and to forward the estimates and other details for necessary examination to the Central Water and Power Commission. The estimates and the Investigation Report are awaited from the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Bifurcation of Orissa Postal Circle**

**1895. Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing Sambalpur Postal Division in Orissa Circle has been bifurcated into two Postal Divisions with the headquarters at Sambalpur and Balangir;

(b) if so, what arrangement has been made so far to accommodate the new Postal Division Headquarter Office, Balangir and the staff; and

(c) by what time this new office will be opened?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** (a; Yes.

(b) It is proposed to provide the necessary accommodation for the new office in a private rented building, as no Government building is available. The staff are not entitled to be provided with residential accommodation as a condition of their service.

(c) The new office will be opened as soon as suitable accommodation is available.

#### **Viramgam-Kandla Port Rail Link**

**1896. Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to begin the construction of the broad gauge Railway line between Viramgam and Kandla Port; and

(b) when the line will be completed and traffic opened on the line?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) The final location survey for a broad gauge line from Jhund, a station on the Ahmedabad-Viramgam-Khargoda section to Kandla is already in progress.

(b) It is too early to say.

#### **C.H.S. Scheme**

**1897. Shri Doraiswami Gounder:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether permanent identity cards relating to the Contributory Health Services Scheme for Central Government employees have not been issued to a large section of the employees so far?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar):** All Central Government servants covered by the C.H.S. Scheme are in possession of either C.H.S. Token Cards or C.H.S. Permits, valid for an indefinite period, till the same are replaced by the new Identity Cards which are to come into use for all beneficiaries from the 1st April,

1960. New Identity Cards have, however, been issued to the Members of Parliament and Civilian Defence employees to whom the C.H.S. Scheme has been extended recently.

#### **Movement of a Building by a Railway Engineer**

1898. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a brick built structure was bodily moved by a Railway Engineer at Khalilpur Railway Station near Rewari on the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, whether the achievement is the first of its kind in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir, A water-hut at Khalilpur Railway Station on the Northern Railway near Rewari, was bodily shifted by the Executive Engineer and his staff.

(b) As far as Railways are concerned, this appears to be the first achievement of its kind.

#### **Repairs of a Railway Bridge**

1898-A. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any verification has been made of the expenditure for repairs etc. of bridge No. 208 main line and Rasulpur station drain, Eastern Railway done by contractor and also departmentally in 1956-57;

(b) whether the attention of the authorities of the Eastern Railway has been drawn in the matter;

(c) whether any enquiry has been held;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The work of repairing the bridge in question was carried out through con-

tract during 1956 and 1957 at a cost of Rs. 4,991 and Rs. 4,787 respectively. The accounts of this work were duly checked and verified at the time of passing the work orders and bills. No repairs were carried out to any drain at Rasulpur station either departmentally or through a contractor during 1956-57.

(c) No.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

#### **Quarters**

1898-B. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Divisional Engineer, Vigilance, Howrah, Eastern Railway in August, 1958 enquired into the construction of 30 units of type I and 16 units of type II Quarters and sinking of tube-wells opposite blocks Nos. 87 and 44 Burdwan Railway Station and construction of quarters at Madhusudanpur and Chandanpur Railway Stations, Howrah Division, Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken in the matter; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No enquiry was conducted in August, 1958. However, an enquiry by the Vigilance Cell on the construction of 30 units type I and 16 units Type II quarters at Burdwan had been finalised and report submitted on 31-10-1957. As regards sinking of tube-wells opposite blocks Nos. 87 and 44 at Burdwan Railway Station and construction of quarters at Madhusudanpur and Chandanpur Railway Stations on Howrah Division of the Eastern Railway, no enquiry by the Vigilance Department was carried out.

On receipt of the report which was submitted by the Divisional Engineer, Vigilance, on 31-10-1957, detailed inspections were carried out and some minor defects were found in the construction of the quarters. These were

rectified by the contractor at his own cost. The question of imposing a penalty on the contractor, according to the rules is under consideration. Action against the supervisory staff is also under consideration.

(e) Does not arise.

# **Railway Research Institute, Lucknow**

1898-C. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) in what respects research has been done by the Railway Research Institute, Lucknow from its inception; and

(b) whether the Government propose to wind up the Institute?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 83.]

(b) No.

# **Railwaymen on N.E. Railway**

1898-D. { Shri Arjun Singh  
Bhadoria:  
Shri Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of Railwaymen class III and IV of N.E. Railway come to their work from different suburbs 40 to 50 miles away due to scarcity of housing and quarters in Gorakhpur;

(b) whether it is a fact that these Railwaymen have been given Clerks train tickets from Chauri-Choura to Gorakhpur, a distance of 16 miles and back whereas the workmen carriage terminate at Bhatni actually;

(c) whether it is also a fact that majority of them who come from beyond Chauri-Choura i.e., from Bhatni and other stations, have to spend money; and

(d) whether there are any proposals to extend equal concessions on all lines around Gorakhpur?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shannawas Khan):** (a) A large number of Class III and IV railway staff come from suburbs to Gorakhpur but exact figures of the maximum distance from which such staff come are not available.

(b) Yes. The extra carriages attached for Clerks and workmen run between Gorakhpur and Bhatni Jn. purely for operating reasons as there are no facilities for attaching or detaching carriages at Chauri-Choura.

(c) It is not known what proportion of the staff travelling by the Clerks train come from beyond Chauri-Choura but considering the physical difficulty involved in making long journeys daily it is unlikely that the proportion is high. In any case, such of the staff who do travel from places beyond Chauri-Choura have to spend their own fare for travel beyond Chauri-Choura.

(d) At present the concession exists on all lines around Gorakhpur, concessional tickets being available on these lines for distances ranging from 11 to 25 miles. There is no proposal to extend the existing concessions. (Incidentally Bhatni is 44 miles away from Gorakhpur).

12 hrs.

# **MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT**

# **ACCIDENT IN THE NIZAMUDDIN TRUNK SEWER**

**Mr. Speaker:** There is an adjournment tabled by Shri Assar. It says:

"Serious accident in the Nizamuddin trunk sewer arising out of the authorities' failure to take adequate precautions and thereby resulting in the death of three workmen and injuries to several others".

This has appeared in the newspapers. Has the hon. Member anything further to say?

**Shri Assar (Ratnagiri):** This is a most important question. Three persons died and so many have been injured.

**An Hon. Member:** Four died.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will ascertain the facts from the hon. Minister.

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** I have got a note before me giving details of this incident, prepared by the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, and sent through the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is about three pages. Shall I read it or lay it on the Table?

**Mr. Speaker:** I have always been saying that whenever there is a long statement, the hon. Minister concerned may give a precis of it and lay the full statement on the Table of the House.

**Shri Karmarkar:** The Commissioner has sent a fairly detailed note and I thought I would read it.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then why does he ask me?

**Shri Karmarkar:** The note reads:

*Construction of Trunk Sewer from Delhi Gate to the Ring Road Pumping Station*

The Sewer starts a few hundred feet away from the Delhi Gate via Ring Road, crosses the Northern Railway near the Hardinge Bridge, continues parallel to the railway line by the side of the Zoological Garden upto the Bara Pulla Nallah near the Nizamuddin Railway Station, turns towards the East after crossing the Railway line again and meets the Ring Road Pumping Station at the junction of Ring Road and Mathura Road.

The size of the sewer varies from 78 inches to 108 inches in diameter. The total length of the sewer is 27,000 ft. and the cost of the work is Rs. 62 lakhs. The depth at which the sewer is to be laid varies from 10 ft. to 45 ft. The sewer is being built in brick work for a length of 7,500 ft. and the remaining will be

in R.C.C. pipes to be supplied to the contractor under a separate contract.

The work of laying the sewer was entrusted to Messrs. Tirath Ram at a cost of Rs. 42 lakhs, the pipes being supplied by the Corporation through Messrs. Hume Pipe Company. The work was commenced in April last and a length of 7,000 ft. in the deepest portion from the Humayun's Tomb upto the Ring Road Pumping Station has been almost completed except for a few hundred feet. The depth of the remaining portion of the sewer varies from 16 to 20 ft. except under the railway track at Hardinge Bridge.

The nature of the soil through which the 7,000-ft. sewer has been laid is stiff clay and sand for most of its length while rock was struck in the length of 1200 ft. only. In the remaining length of about 20,000 ft. the trialpits show that fine sand and water are expected in large quantities and that ordinary methods of excavation will not hold in such a soil. Special precautions for lowering the water table will have to be taken. Dewatering well-point equipment will have to be used. The requisite foreign exchange for its purchase has been secured.

**Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal):** What has foreign exchange got to do with these deaths?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I am reading the statement. The hon. Member will kindly listen to me.

The section of excavation is open type trapezoid with slanting sides, offsets being taken at suitable intervals. The width at the top varies between 35 ft. and 70 ft. depending upon the nature of the soil to be dealt with. A stiff soil will require less width while medium or semi-stiff soil will require increased width. In such cases, the width at the top is increased upto 70 ft. while the bottom width is tapered to 13 ft.

[Shri Karmarkar]

Additional precautions by way of keeping the water level low by night and day pumping were taken.

On the 19th December 1959, a major collapse in the western side of the trench between manhole Nos. 26 and 27 took place. This line is 170 ft. in length out of which a sewer has already been constructed in 70 ft. length while the construction in the remaining portion was in progress. Manholes at both ends are sufficiently raised—one is completed and the other partly completed. The trench is situated between the railway line on the East and a road on the West. Special precautions were taken by way of increased top width and incessant pumping. The width at the top was 70 ft. while that at the bottom was 13 ft., the depth of the trench being 33 ft. The trench was opened on the 22nd of November and it stood very well upto now. Two pumping sets are kept working at each end of the portion under construction.

At 1.00 P.M. the Western side of the trench—a length of about 35 ft. suddenly collapsed without any warning bringing down with it a large quantity of earth and debris....

**Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad):** Warning from whom?

**Shri Karmarkar:** That is to say, it appeared that the fall was sudden and not gradual in which case they could take precautions.

The Fire-brigade was summoned immediately. They arrived on the scene at 1.15 P.M. and took charge of the situation. Thirteen persons were rescued and three dead bodies were recovered. The injured persons were sent to the Safdarjang Hospital. Three men and a woman were admitted to the hospital while the remaining were given first-aid treatment and discharged. One more labourer is believed to have been buried under the debris but his body is not yet traced.

It is difficult to lay hands on the exact reasons for the landslide. In spite of the vibrations caused by the

running trains, the sides of the trenches stood very well for a month. Besides, it is the Western side of the trench which is away from the railway line and therefore less affected by the vibrations, that has collapsed. The only reasonable explanation appears to be that a loose pocket of debris hidden behind the excavated surface got detached and slipped down. This belief is substantiated by the fact that the road is in embankment and must have been made up by filling when it was constructed.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Why were precautionary measures not taken?

**Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur):** May I point out that the long statement read out by the Health Minister is, unfortunately, very disappointing inasmuch as it is totally irrelevant to the main point raised? Two experts have given their opinion very clearly that the accident was avoidable. The statements of these two experts have appeared in the papers. Walls never collapse by giving a warning. If they had been supported and riveted, this accident could have been avoided. The two experts who have given their opinion are both independent authorities. I ask why this elementary precaution was not taken by the contractor. It is extraordinary to be told that the wall collapsed without warning. We have yet to hear of walls which give warning before collapse. This precaution ought to have been taken to secure the walls against such a contingency. This was not done. This is a lapse and a serious failure to exercise due caution.

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** I speak without knowing about this, about what has happened. But in a case like this, it is obviously desirable that a proper inquiry should take place, as to how far it was due to negligence of the persons responsible for this. I suggest to my hon. colleague—or it is perhaps the Corporation which is dealing with this—to have an inquiry made into this matter.

**Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur):** There are rumours to the effect that more persons were buried alive. This is given out by the Press. I would like to know whether the roll-call of the labourers had been checked and it has been ascertained that no more persons than disclosed were buried alive.

**Shri Karmarkar:** I have no first-hand information. As has been mentioned in the statement, what is missing is one labourer. I presume that the statement is based upon comparison with the roll-call.

**Shri Vajpayee:** How is it that the dead body of the labourer has not yet been recovered?

**An Hon. Member:** What is the difficulty?

**Shri Vajpayee:** They say they are still trying. The Administration has failed in this respect.

**Shri Karmarkar:** The statement makes it clear that they are still trying to recover it. Obviously, there is a part of the debris there and, may be, his body is below that debris.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is rather unfortunate that this should have happened. The hon. Prime Minister has said just now that the hon. Health Minister will see that a committee of enquiry is appointed with experts to find out what exactly the cause of this was and if it could have been avoided who was responsible for all this. Shri Nath Pai has said that two experts have given a statement that there is a wall which could have been supported easily and if that had been done there would not have been this accident. I am sure all these matters will be taken into account when the enquiry is ordered and a report is made. When the report is made I think it will be placed on the Table of the House for such further action as the hon. House may think proper.

Under these circumstances, I do not think it useful at all to have any dis-

cussion on this matter today by adjourning the House. Therefore I do not think any purpose will be served in view of what has been stated by the hon. Prime Minister. I do not give my consent to this.

12.12 hrs.

### QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Surendranath Dwivedy has sent in a notice of a question of privilege.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** Sir, I want to say a few words. Sir, the other day you were good enough to tell me that it was receiving your consideration. According to me it is a very serious breach of privilege of the House. On that day when some discussion was taking place you were good enough in your wisdom to expunge certain portions from the proceedings of the House.

The purpose of my motion is not to censure the entire Press. They should have full freedom. But if expunged portions are published and that goes without notice and if you and this House do not take serious notice of it, I think, it will be creating a dangerous precedent in this matter.

What has happened is this. The expunged portions have been published in the Press on the 17th. The *Free Press Journal* of Bombay has published it on the 17th. That publication appears to me intentional because after publishing the expunged portion it is added that this was later expunged by the Speaker. It means that knowing full well that they have been expunged it has published it. This is intentional. I think it comes under privilege. I hope you will take proper steps to safeguard the dignity of the House because we observe sometimes there has been a tendency in certain sections of the Press not only to disregard the wishes of the House but also to defame sometimes Members of



[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

the House representing the people of this country. Therefore, I think it is a very serious matter which ought to receive your serious consideration.

**Mr. Speaker:** The matter relates to this. I expunged a portion which I did not think it proper to remain in the record. It was already intimated to the various sections of the Press. The Press were aware of it and no paper published it—the expunged portion. But, somehow or other, in the *Free Press Journal* of Bombay this matter which I had expunged appeared. And, underneath that it was also stated that this portion was, no doubt, expunged by the Speaker. There is not even a possibility of saying that he did not know this and published it inadvertently or by mistake. No more proof is necessary than this statement that it was deliberate.

Under these circumstances I have written to the Editor. The Editor may not know everything that happens during the night; somebody might publish it in the Press. I have drawn the Editor's attention to it and I have asked for an explanation. Usually such things are sent to the Editor. It is an important thing. After the receipt of this reply, if it is a matter that can be washed away with an apology I will do so; or I will bring it before the House for such action as it may deem proper. I do not want that any hasty action should be taken; nor should we be indulgent wherever the decisions of the House are deliberately flouted.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat):** May I make a submission, Sir? You may in your wisdom take whatever decision you want as to what has to be done regarding the publication of the expunged portion. But I would like to draw the attention of the House that whenever a portion is expunged, I think it normally used to be done on the floor of the House and it was always intimated to the Member from whose speech it is expunged. Every Member knew that such a

thing was done. Here, actually, the portion expunged was a certain remark of Prof. Hiren Mukerjee. Actually he was not informed, that such and such a portion had been expunged. It was only late in the night that he knew of it when somebody from the Press phoned and told him that such and such portions of his speech had been expunged. I think it is only right that as soon as a matter is expunged it must be intimated to the House. At least the Member from whose speech it is being expunged should be intimated of the matter.

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall certainly do so. I do not know if it was not done due to inadvertence. I will inform the hon. Member concerned when I expunge such portions only which according to me need not be brought to the House because they affect the reputation of the House and if brought to the House it would not serve the purpose for which the expunction is made. In this particular case the hon. Member who made the remarks might not have been informed due to inadvertence. I will certainly see to it that in such a case the hon. Member concerned is informed of that fact.

12.1 hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE: SINO-INDIAN RELATIONS

**Mr. Speaker:** Before we take up any other matter, the hon. Prime Minister wants to make a statement.

**The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, three days ago, on the 16th December, I received through our Ambassador in Peking, Premier Chou En-lai's reply to my letter of the 16th November. This letter has already appeared in the Press and so I need not give any details about its contents.

I read this letter with regret. It does not accept the reasonable and practical proposals which I had made

to Premier Chou En-lai in order to secure an immediate lessening of tension along the Sino-Indian border and to create the necessary atmosphere for a peaceful settlement of the border problem. It is merely a re-literation of claims to extensive areas in our territory which by history, by custom or by agreement have long been integral parts of India. It does not contain any reply to the detailed letter which I had sent to him on September 26 and the note of November 4 in which some salient facts bearing on the situation had been mentioned. Premier Chou En-lai has stated in his letter that he would send a reply to his previous letter and note of mine in the near future.

I have today sent a reply to Premier Chou En-lai referring to the above facts and stating that I am sorry to find that he had based his claim on recent intrusions by Chinese personnel into parts of Indian territory. It is, in fact, these intrusions which had brought about the present situation and created apprehensions. I have further stated that I cannot accept the allegation that Indian forces had occupied any part of Chinese territory, or committed aggression at Kongka Pass or at Longju, where our established check-post was attacked by Chinese troops.

Premier Chou En-lai in his letter has spoken of the 'friendly manner' in which Indian personnel who were captured in the Chenmo Valley were treated. I have referred him again to the statement of Shri Karam Singh about the treatment that he and his colleagues received while they were prisoners in the custody of the Chinese border forces. This statement clearly indicates the deplorable treatment to which the Indian prisoners were subjected.

Premier Chou En-lai had suggested that he and I should meet on December 26 so as to reach an agreement on the principles which are presumably to guide the Officials on both sides in the discussion of details. I have

repeated, what I have said previously, that I am always ready to meet and discuss with him the outstanding differences between our countries and explore the avenues of settlement. I have, however, pointed out that I do not see how we can reach an agreement on principles when there is such complete disagreement about the facts. I would prefer to wait for his promised reply to my letter of September 26 and our note of November 4 before we discuss what should be the next step. I have added that it is quite impossible for me to proceed to Rangoon or any other place within the next few days. In my reply I have expressed my agreement with him to the sentiments which he had expressed in the last paragraph of his letter, to the effect that the principal concern of our two countries should be—I am quoting "with the programme of long-term peaceful construction to lift ourselves from our present state of backwardness, and that we should not be parties to the increasing of tension between our two countries or in the world." India has welcomed the fact that there is some lowering of world tensions and that—again I quote—"the world situation is developing in a direction favourable to peace". It is for this reason, even apart from the imperative need to improve the relations between our two countries, that in spite of recent events, I have continually stressed the need for a peaceful settlement of our problems.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Premier Chou En-lai has been publishing everything which he has been sending to our Prime Minister. May I know whether this letter which our Prime Minister has sent to Chou En-lai will be published here or whether a copy of it will be supplied to us?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I have given the substance of the letter. It may vary a little here and there. It will be released to the Press after two or three days so as to allow it to reach him.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharya** (West Dinajpur): May I know whether Mr. Chou En-Lai's letter was sent to the Press from the Chinese Embassy or from the Government of India?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The letter was issued in Peking to the Press and to the radio there. In fact the message that I received from our ambassador in Peking containing Mr. Chou En-lai's letters stated at the end of it that as soon as I received that letter, they would release it to the Press. They have released it to the Press.

**Acharya Kripalani** (Sitamarhi): Sir, as you know, I and some leaders of the Opposition Parties have given notice under Rule 193 of the Rules of Procedure that we are desirous of having discussion on the latest letter received from the Chinese Premier in reply to the Prime Minister's letter dated the 16th November, 1959.

The reason for this is that the latest letter received from the Chinese Premier rejects *in toto* the proposals made by the Prime Minister in his letter of 16th November. Further the Chinese Premier asks for our withdrawal from a number of places all along the frontier and lays claim to places that are indisputably in India and agreed to as such by China in the treaty signed with us in 1954. From the reply, it appears that our territories in Ladakh have not been occupied by China but are being effectively colonised.

Parliament must have an opportunity to discuss the reply received and consider the situation arising out of it before it adjourns. In view of the urgency and the great importance of the matter sought to be discussed, we hope time will be found for discussion in the two days left. If this is not possible, I think we can prolong for a couple of days the sitting of the House and discuss this matter.

I am anxious to have this discussion because I find that they (the Chinese) have rejected the Prime Minister's proposals which were favourable to the Chinese and unfavourable to us and the other conditions laid down for a meeting. Further, I say that we seem to have forgotten what we knew before—the importance of time. Time ripens a fruit but if not properly picked up, then time also rots the fruit. One good thing that we had learnt from Gandhiji was that he took action at the proper time. When the psychological time is past, then of course, it cannot be recovered. And even the Chinese Prime Minister has reminded us of what he calls an 'eloquent proof'. For many years while aggression was going on in Ladakh, we did nothing and he calls that as 'eloquent proof' of our having accepted the Chinese contention. So, I submit that all along we have made the mistake of not taking into consideration the factor of time and I believe the correspondence on the part of China is only to waste time. They yet claim the very same things that they have claimed in their maps. There is no basis, I believe, for talks but time is being lost. Why is time lost? I humbly submit—because they (the Chinese) want that turmoil in the Himalayan regions should continue and they want to organise subversive movements on our Himalayan borders. Further, they want to frighten the people and the small kingdoms that are on the borders. Therefore, it becomes very necessary that we must in time decide what we propose to do because I feel that the tone of the letter and the contents of the letter are such that there seems to be no possibility of any negotiations. They (the Chinese) have not even left a basis for negotiations. They have even told us that what Karam Singh said is wrong and what they say is right. There is no point that we have raised which has been answered in the letter. So, I think, it is very necessary that we do not allow time to be wasted by this fruitless correspondence. Therefore, I think a discussion upon the matter is very necessary and

essential and I hope you will find time and the House will find time to discuss the matter before anything further is done.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Sir, the House knows that I am always anxious, at any rate willing, to have discussions about any important matter arising in connection with foreign affairs, more especially a matter of this kind. We have discussed it on two occasions. But quite apart from the question of the House or you finding time for this discussion I really do not understand the argument of the hon. Member that time is passing and some how the passage of time will be arrested by discussion. Time will nevertheless pass in spite of a discussion.

**Acharya Kripalani:** The House will give its opinion whether the time should be allowed to pass or not.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** That is exactly the point I was going to suggest. The hon. Member has said that it is not good to negotiate and that is a trick for time to pass on the part of the Chinese Government. Well, I do not know what the hon. Member has in mind. But so far as I am concerned and so far as this Government is concerned, we will negotiate and negotiate and negotiate to the bitter end. I absolutely reject the approach of stopping negotiations at any stage. That, I think, is not only a fundamentally wrong approach, but, if I may say so, with all respect to the hon. Member opposite, it is fundamentally anti-Gandhian approach. That does not mean that any action which is necessitated should not be taken. That is an entirely different matter. But negotiations will go on so long as this Government functions, to the end.

**Shri Jadhav (Malegaon):** Adept the 1942 policy of Gandhiji.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** That does not mean, as I said, any action that we intend should not be taken. If the hon. Member means a declaration

of war, well, the hon. Member, if I may suggest to him, might consider the question a little more carefully as to what war involves and how we attain our object by a declaration of war.

Therefore, Sir, I am in your hands. I merely state what I think of a further discussion at this stage, when we are obviously in the middle of this correspondence. The correspondence may not be to the liking of the hon. Member or to my liking, the letters that we receive, but that is the way now countries function short of war. There is no other way. The other way is war, and that way is to be avoided as far as one can avoid it. That has been our policy and that is the policy, at any rate, the declared policy of every civilised nation. For us to jump into something without exhausting all possibilities, something which will be disastrous not only for the countries jumping into it but for the whole world, is not a matter lightly to be undertaken, and we know this Government will not undertake it in that way.

But there are many other things which this country has to do in the way of preparation, in the way of strengthening our defences etc., and those things certainly should be expedited, undertaken to the best of our ability and as speedily as possible.

There is one thing more, that it is up to you and the House to decide whether they want a discussion, but I regret I shall not be here day after tomorrow as I have important engagements which I cannot forego; as the House is ending tomorrow I have made those engagements.

**Acharya Kripalani:** I did not want to interrupt the hon. Prime Minister, but every time to bring in the plea that this or that will lead to war and war is very disastrous, I think, is not very fair. I think that I know enough of Gandhiji, that he always negotiated, but the time came when he said that action must be taken. What action the Government takes is another question. Let them take any

[Acharya Kripalani]

action but it should not be that time should be lost and in the meantime subversive activities should go on on our borders and our friends should be intimidated in every way. That is all that I wanted to say.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura):** I strongly endorse the statement of our hon. Prime Minister.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Sir, I am a little alarmed by the endorsement of the hon. Raja Saheb, but I would beg this House to consider one thing. There are, I would again repeat, only two ways in which nations deal with each other, diplomatic or war; there is no third way.

**Acharya Kripalani:** Is there an end to diplomacy ever?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** It is by war, nothing else than war.

**Acharya Kripalani:** There are many other things that can be done.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** There is no other way. Diplomacy has many shares, many ways, but if it is diplomacy it is communication, it is talking till talking stops when there is war. Till there is actual, absolute declaration of war there is diplomacy.

**Acharya Kripalani:** But if the other party wants to waste time, what is to be done?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not know. Therefore, I should put it to the hon. Member to think a little clearly on the subject. Clear thought is necessary and clear thought leads to only one conclusion. There is no alternative to ceasing talking but war. It does not matter what it is. The hon. Member is thinking that time is being wasted. How, I do not know, time is wasted. It is not at all clear to me how it is being wasted; I think it is very profitably employed.

**Acharya Kripalani:** If there is a discussion you will be able to understand.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** But I can't pit my wits against the hon. Member, but I think I would suggest to him to consider what he himself was saying and what the consequences are. I do think that frequent discussions on the same thing will not help. There is no additional fact before us at the present moment. We have discussed it. We are committed, naturally, to take such steps as we can, as the country can, with such speed, as we can to strengthen our defences. The hon. Member referred to some infiltration or subversive activities in our borders. I do not know where subversive activities are taking place (Interruption). I can't answer for any odd individual, but I think our newspapers sometimes rather exaggerate rumours which they get in Kalimpong Bazaar, in Kathmandu Bazaar or some other bazaar, and we need not accept everything that comes by way of rumour. We have to be vigilant and all that, but some things, I do submit, are not always desirable; to exaggerate them creates a wrong impression in the country.

There is the position, Sir. I am entirely in your hands and in the hands of the House in this matter. One thing I may add—I am sorry I forgot to say so—we have asked our Ambassador in Peking to come to Delhi for consultation and he will be arriving here in about four days time.

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** Sir, the information demanded from Shillong about airspace violation and all that is surely not a bazaar thing. The Press carries news about airspace violation and all that.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** How to make it clear, I do not know. I thought I had made it clear. Every plane of ours that flies from there, the report goes that it is an enemy plane. How am I to repeat that they are looking up at a plane and are not able to recognise what kind of aircraft it is? Our planes are flying all the time all over the place.

**Acharya Kripalani:** Then let us say that the airspace is free for everybody? Everyday violations are there.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No foreign plane is there, I repeat. I should like to have proof from anybody to counter my statement. We know it definitely. We get an account from the hon. Member opposite in his motion for adjournment we enquire and we find that our planes are flying and they are doing good work. How am I to explain this?

**Acharya Kripalani:** In answer to a question it has been said that planes have crossed.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Sir, I have one little point to make. The Prime Minister just now said that we cannot go on acting on Press reports which are bazaar reports. In fairness to the House and the Press we have got to say that on a previous occasion when some reports emanated from Kalimpong the Prime Minister angrily repudiated them but, unfortunately, to a point, regarding Tibet and Ladakh they proved right. Secondly, if the House is kept informed from time to time we shall depend not on what the Press tell us but on what he tells us, but we are very often informed too late.

Regarding the remarks, how does a discussion stop passage of time, I must say that a discussion does not stop the passage of time, time keeps on marching, but if we have a discussion definitely the Government knows the mood of the country and, far more important, China also is informed how this country is feeling about it. It is for this reason, Sir, that we plead that we be given an opportunity of discussing this.

It is unfair to suggest every time that we demand that we be firm we are asking for war. Nobody wants war. It has been made innumerable times clear that in your pursuit of peace we are with you. It is unfair to stand

behind, that is what we want to suggest. Nobody wants you to go to war. There is a charge against us that there are war-mongers in this country. Who wants war? (*Interruption*). We are not in war so far as Peking is concerned (*Laughter*). You do not know where to laugh. Sir, this is a very unfair thing and you should not allow that. Acharya Kripalani is the last person in the world to demand that. We are standing by him. He never meant that the country should go to war, but that China should not be allowed to proceed further. Only a week ago the Prime Minister told us that there was no road. I had asked the question whether the road was constructed without our knowledge and why we were prevented from noticing it. He told us that there was no such thing as a road, it was only a question of removing a stone or building a culvert. Mr. Chou En-lai now says that 3,000 people were working for a period of two years. It is this thing that worries us, this passage of time. Therefore, he should make a reply in that context and not indicate that others are wanting to start a war.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I did not say at any moment that we should not believe anything that appears in the press. I said that occasionally Kalimpong Bazaar rumours appear there. Take this particular fact which has its humorous side—that we get a number of adjournment motions day after day, and I go on saying that, after due enquiry, we find not a single aircraft coming from outside. (*Interruption*). Please let me proceed I am not referring to some other previous things. I am talking of the last few days. The fact is that our aircraft are functioning there very adequately and very efficiently. Nobody, no layman, can possibly find out, when an aircraft is flying at about 20,000 or 30,000 ft, what its markings are and what its country of origin is. They cannot. About that particular area, during these days, I can say with the greatest certainty and definiteness that no foreign aircraft is

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

coming, because we have been in the air all the time doing work that has been allotted to our people. I do not say that every statement in the press is wrong. That would be ridiculous for me to say.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I did not wish to intervene, but I feel aggrieved that we have strayed away from the point which Acharya Kripalani raised, and that was, whether it was desirable to have a further discussion on this particular problem or not, so that Government may be benefited. It was not a question of cessation of diplomatic relations or the alternative that the Prime Minister seems to think, namely, war. I humbly submit there are other ways also. We have ceased to have relations with Portugal. Does it mean we have gone to war with Portugal? What about sanctions such as economic sanctions and other things? There are other things, apart from the two alternatives. I do feel that the Leader's hands would be strengthened considerably if he were to know the latest pulse of the House as well on this very important juncture.

Shri Hem Barua: About the air-space violation,.....

Mr. Speaker: I have heard enough on the matter. We should not enlarge the scope of this subject. Regarding the motion for discussion of this point, well, we are adjourning tomorrow and we will be meeting again only after a month or a month and a half. This is a very serious matter.

Acharya Kripalani: We are willing to sit late.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, the decision that has to be taken and the action to be taken thereon are certainly in the hands of the Government. But I consider that on this matter, before we adjourn, there must be a discussion, an expression of views on all

sides of the House, regarding what further steps may be taken. Every step need not lead to war. There may be other things also. I therefore think that I ought to allow a discussion on this subject. I fix tomorrow evening—4 O'clock to 6 O'clock—a couple of hours, or say, 2½ hours, for the discussion of this subject.

12.43 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha:—

- (i) First Statement—Ninth Session, 1959 [See Appendix III, annexure No. 84].
- (ii) Supplementary Statement No. III—Eighth Session, 1959. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 85].
- (iii) Supplementary Statement No. X—Seventh Session, 1959. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 86].
- (iv) Supplementary Statement No. XIII—Sixth Session, 1958. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 87].
- (v) Supplementary Statement No. XVI—Fifth Session, 1958. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 88].
- (vi) Supplementary Statement No. XXIV—Fourth Session, 1958. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 89].



(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XXIV—Third Session, 1957. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 90].

ing 31st December, 1956 along with the Audited Accounts.

(viii) Supplementary Statement No. XXX—Second Session, 1957. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 91].

(ii) Directors' Report of the Rehabilitation Housing Corporation Limited for the year ending 31st December, 1957, alongwith the Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1830/59].

# RULES MADE UNDER DELHI DEVELOPMENT ACT

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): I beg to lay on the Table, under Section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, a copy of each of the following Rules:—

## ANNUAL REPORT OF HEAVY ELECTRICALS LIMITED

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

(i) The Delhi Development (Master Plan and Zonal Development Plan) Rules, 1959, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1348 dated the 5th December, 1959. (Placed in Library, See No. LT-1827/59).

(i) Annual Report of the Heavy Electricals Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) The Delhi Development (Miscellaneous) Rules, 1959, published in Notification No. 1349 dated the 5th December, 1959. [Placed in Library, See No LT-1828/59].

(ii) Review by Government of the working of the Company.

## ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF DELHI ROAD TRANSPORT AUTHORITY

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Administration Report of the Delhi Road Transport Authority for the year 1957-58. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1829/59].

(Placed in Library, See No. LT-1831/59).

## REPORT OF DIRECT TAXES ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:

## REPORTS OF REHABILITATION HOUSING CORPORATION LIMITED

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of each of the following Reports:—

(1) Report of the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee 1958-59.

(2) Memorandum of dissent, comments and recommendations by Shri G. P. Kapadia on the above report.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1831/59].

(i) Directors' Report of the Rehabilitation Housing Corporation Limited for the year end-



NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER ESSENTIAL  
COMMODITIES ACT

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following Notifications:

- (i) G.S.R. No. 1377 dated the 10th December, 1959, containing the Delhi (Guest Control) Order, 1959.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 1378 dated the 10th December, 1959, containing the Delhi Rice (Export Control) Order, 1959.
- (iii) G.S.R. No. 1369 dated the 12th December, 1959. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1833/59].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN AIRLINES  
CORPORATION AND AIR INDIA INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

**The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin):** I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 37 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953, a copy of each of the following reports:

- (i) Annual Report of the Indian Airlines Corporation for the year 1958-59. (Placed in Library, See No. LT-1815/59).
- (ii) Annual Report of the Air-India International Corporation for the year 1958-59. (Placed in Library, See No. LT-1816/59).

## AGREEMENT BETWEEN AIR INDIA INTERNATIONAL AND SEABOARD AND WESTERN AIRLINES OF USA

**Shri Mohiuddin:** I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding the revision and extension of the Agreement between the Air-India International Corporation and the Seaboard and Western Airlines of the U.S.A. for the operation of a cargo service between India and the United Kingdom, from 31st March, 1960, to 31st

August, 1960. (Placed in Library, See No. LT-1834/59).

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat):** Sir, on this document I want to point out one thing. It has taken months even for this particular document to be laid on the Table of the House. Already we find that another agreement is about to take place, the agreement between us and the BOAC. Everything is late, and it is just post-mortem when such documents are laid a month after the whole matter is finalised. These are departures from the policy enunciated in the Schedule to the Industrial policy Resolution and yet these things are laid on the Table months after the thing has happened. We read in the newspapers that another agreement is being entered into with the BOAC and we do not know when such documents will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Shri Mohiuddin:** There was a half an hour discussion on the floor of this House on the agreement between the AIL and the Seaboard and Western Airlines for the operation of a cargo service between India and other countries. This statement arises out of the fact that at that time I had stated that the agreement was only for 18 months, but on account of certain reasons, the period had been extended by six months. That is why I wanted to inform the House of it and placed the Statement on the Table of the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Point is this. When was this agreement to extend the period by six months entered into actually? I would like hon. Ministers to see that as soon as an agreement is entered into, a copy of it may be placed on the Table of the House. Then, whatever action the House thinks proper can be taken, and except for unavoidable delays, every avoidable delay ought to be avoided. When was this agreement made?

**Shri Mohiuddin:** Government approved of this agreement only re-

cently, last month or so, and we have come to the House and placed the Statement on the Table of the House as early as we could.

**Mr. Speaker:** The point made by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty was this. We are adjourning tomorrow, and if the hon. Members of this House want to express their opinion on the extension of this period—whether it is proper or not—they have no time now and by the time the House meets again two months or so will be over. Therefore, it is not right. I would advise the hon. Ministers that as soon as an agreement is entered into, it may be placed on the Table as soon as it is made. We have not evolved a practice of coming to this House and taking its opinion before an agreement is entered into. What is done is, after the agreement is entered into, as early as possible, a copy of the agreement is placed on the Table of the House. It ought to be placed on the Table as soon as possible, so as to give an opportunity to the House to express its opinion. Possibly, the agreement may require modification. If it is not laid on the Table soon and if the House is not kept informed immediately and an opportunity to know it is not given, when are they to have an opportunity? Therefore, informing the House today is as good as informing the House only when we meet again in February. Hon. Ministers should take note that as soon as an agreement is entered into, it must be placed on the Table, of the House, and the House must always have a reasonable opportunity to discuss that matter if it so likes. That must be the object.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** This particular agreement which has been actually entered into is in respect of the main Schedule of the Industrial Policy Resolution and we have not had the opportunity to debate it. We read in the papers that a new agreement is being made with the BOAC, and therefore, this is very important

12.48 hrs.

## MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

**Secretary:** Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 8) Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th December, 1959, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 17th December, 1959, agreed without any amendment to the Indian Statistical Institute Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th December, 1959".

12.49 hrs.

## PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL

**Secretary:** Sir, I lay on the table the Kerala Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 14th December, 1959.

12.49½ hrs.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**  
**TWENTY-FIRST REPORT**

**Shri Barman** (Cooch-Bihar—Reserved-Sch. Castes): I beg to present the Twenty-first Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts (Railways), 1957-58 and Audit Report (Railways), 1959.

12.50 hrs.

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE**

**SIXTY-FIFTH, SIXTY-SEVENTH AND SEVENTY-FIRST REPORTS**

**Shri Dasappa** (Bangalore): I beg to present the following reports of the Estimates Committee:—

- (1) Sixty-fifth Report on the Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixty-seventh Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Defence—Hindustan Aircraft Limited.
- (2) Sixty-seventh Report on the Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Transport—Major Ports.
- (3) Seventy-first Report on the Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on Railways Statistics.

12.51 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE: ANNUAL REPORT OR RESCUE STATIONS COMMITTEE**

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** There is no statutory obligation to place the annual report of the Rescue Stations Committee before the Parliament and it has not been the practice in the past to do so. As is usual in such cases, a summary of the latest report was published in the Indian Labour Gazette and a press note was issued in October, 1959.

The Public Accounts Committee in its eighteenth report recommended that the annual reports of autonomous boards, etc. should be placed before the Parliament. This recommendation reached the section concerned in the Labour Ministry on the 11th November, 1959, i.e. after the publication of the latest report.

The Rescue Stations Committee does not strictly fall within the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee. However, we ourselves decided that this report may be placed before the Parliament. In the case of the latest report also, although it had already been published, we felt that hon. Members would welcome its being placed on the Table. Accordingly it was done so last Friday. If the hon. Member who raised the question the other day was aware of these details, perhaps he would not have raised it and taken any objection.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam):** The only objection was, when the PAC recommendation reached the Ministry on 11th November, it is being placed only on the 18th December, i.e. after a month and seven days. If it had been placed earlier, we could have discussed it. We are collecting the cess from the people at the rate of 1-9 nP per ton.

**Shri Abid Ali:** It is true that the report reached the section concerned on the 11th November, but it takes

some time for these matters to reach the final stage. If the hon. Member desired a discussion in this House, he could have taken advantage of the report having been published in October last.

**Mr. Speaker:** This is the first time and it must take some time for them to consider how far they can implement the PAC recommendation. Hereafter reports will be placed regularly on the Table of the House as and when they are published.

12.53 hrs.

#### ARREST OF A MEMBER

**Mr. Speaker:** I have to inform the House that I have received the following letter dated the 19th December, 1959, from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Gorakhpur:

"I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in the exercise of my powers

under sections 143/342/448, Indian Penal Code, to direct that Shri Shibban Lal Saksena, Member, Lok Sabha, be arrested for committing criminal trespass along with more than 5 persons into the premises of Ganesh Sugar Mills, Anandnagar, Gorakhpur and wrongfully restraining and confining loaded sugar-cane trucks from being weighed and unloaded.

Shri Shibban Lal Saksena, Member, Lok Sabha, was accordingly taken into custody at 2-15 A.M. on the 19th December, 1959, and has been sent to the lock-up at Gorakhpur."

12.54 hrs.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

**Mr. Speaker:** The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Seventeenth Report has recommended that leave of absence may be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each:

(1) Shri Bishanchandrar Seth . . . . .	14th April to 9th May, 1959 (Seventh Session and 3rd August to 2nd September 1959 (Eighth Session).
(2) Shri Vinayak Rao, K. Koratkar . . . . .	16th November to 22nd December, 1959 (Ninth Session).
(3) Shri U. Mathuramalings Thevar . . . . .	3rd August to 12th September, 1959 (Eighth Session) and 16th November to 3rd December, 1959 (Ninth Session).
(4) Shri B. Pocker . . . . .	16th November to 22nd December, 1959 (Ninth Session)
(5) Shri Lachman Singh . . . . .	16th November to 22nd December, 1959 (Ninth Session).
(6) Shri Patehsinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad . . . . .	16th November to 22nd December, 1959 (Ninth Session).
(7) Shri K. Ashanna . . . . .	19th September to 12th September, 1959 (Eighth Session) and 16th November to 16th December, 1959 (Ninth Session).
(8) Shri Pendekanti Venkatasubbaiah . . . . .	11th August to 12th September, 1959 (Eighth Session) and 16th November to 4th December, 1959 (Ninth Session).
(9) Shri Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh Ju Deo . . . . .	16th November to 9th December, 1959 (Ninth Session).

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee

Some hon. Members: Yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** The members will be informed accordingly.

12.55 hrs.

**APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO  
JOINT COMMITTEE ON COMPAN-  
IES (AMENDMENT) BILL**

**Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat):** I beg to move:

"That Sardar Hukam Singh be appointed to the Joint Committee on the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1959, in the vacancy caused by his resignation from the Joint Committee on the 5th September, 1959."

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That Sardar Hukam Singh be appointed to the Joint Committee on the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1959, in the vacancy caused by his resignation from the Joint Committee on the 5th September, 1959."

**Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore):** Why this resignation and re-appointment?

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Deputy-Speaker went to Australia. I requested him to come. At that time, he did not want to hamper the proceedings of the Committee. He wanted to let it go on. He was also the Chairman. So, he felt that he should allow an opportunity to some other Member to come in and carry on the proceedings.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad):** But where is the necessity of coming to this House for that purpose? You are empowered to do it.

**Mr. Speaker:** No. If any Member is appointed by this House to serve on a Joint Committee and if he resigns, it is for this House to appoint either himself or any other person in his place.

**Shri Tangamani (Madurai):** After Sardar Hukam Singh resigned, Shri

Guha was appointed in his place. Will Shri Guha continue now?

**Shri A. C. Guha:** I shall resign and automatically the Deputy-Speaker will be the Chairman of the Committee.

**Mr. Speaker:** The vacancy caused by the resignation of the Deputy Speaker has not yet been filled up. Hon. Members may appoint either the Deputy-Speaker or somebody else. They can bring in an alternative motion.

**Some Hon. Members:** No, no.

**Mr. Speaker:** He resigned as a member and along with that, the Chairmanship also disappeared.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam):** If he becomes a Member of the Committee, then automatically he becomes the Chairman.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let him not supersede; Shri Guha may resign to avoid any inconvenience. Of course, I am not prepared to give any ruling on that matter now.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** The Committee is going to submit its report.

**Mr. Speaker:** How long will it take for the Committee to complete its work? How far have they proceeded?

**Shri A. C. Guha:** It would not be possible for the Committee to finish its work during this inter-session period, because the Committee has decided to meet only on the 25th and I am told the next budget session will start on the 8th February. So, there might be five or six sittings only. We have finished about 50 non-controversial clauses, out of the total of 200 clauses and some schedules. So, a major portion of the work still remains. We could not carry on the work because Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was sick and Shri Kanungo had to leave for Japan. So, the Committee had to adjourn after four sittings only.

**Mr. Speaker:** We have not had any more light than what we started with. Let them take their own time. I would like to make it clear that it was not for the purpose of reappointing the Deputy-Speaker that the proceedings of the Committee were adjourned. The proceedings had to be adjourned on account of the illness of the hon. Commerce and Industry Minister; the other junior Minister also was not able to come. I do not want the impression to be created that the Deputy-Speaker or any of us is anxious to be reappointed to the Committee. Otherwise it might appear that whenever he wants, he can resign and whenever he wants to come back, he can come back.

The question is:

"That Sardar Hukam Singh be appointed to the Joint Committee on the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1959 in the vacancy caused by his resignation from the Joint Committee on the 5th September, 1959."

*The motion was adopted.*

13 hrs.

#### MOTION RE: FOOD SITUATION

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now resume further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri S. K. Patil on the 16th December, 1959, namely:

"That the food situation in the country be taken into consideration."

and also further consideration of the substitute motions moved by Shri Surendra Mahanty, Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy and other members. The time allotted was six hours and the time taken is 1 hour 31 minutes. The balance is 4½ hours. Now it is

1 o'clock. It will go up to 5.30. Very well. We will sit till 5.30 and dispose of this matter.

I may also remind the House that the other day when sugarcane and sugar prices were sought to be discussed on the Excise Duty Bill, in order to avoid that discussion on the Excise duty Bill I said that they may carry on the discussion in the food debate. Later on, I found there was time and, therefore, I allowed a special motion to be moved regarding sugarcane and sugar. Therefore, so, far as this matter is concerned, the subject of sugar or sugarcane need not be brought in. They may proceed with the discussion on food.

**Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal):** On a point of order.

**Shri Naldurgkar (Osmanabad):** I request that I may be permitted to move my substitute motion Nos. 12, 13 and 15.

**Mr. Speaker:** Why did he not move them on that day? It is not usual to permit the moving of substitute motions during the discussion, because once the discussion has started, it is both on the original motion as well as on the substitute motions. So, if any substitute motions are now allowed to be moved, those hon. Members who have already spoken will not have an opportunity to speak.

**Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):** We want to move our amendments. They may be taken as moved.

**Mr. Speaker:** No. There is no difference between one or the other. Hon. Members will bear in mind that once a motion is moved, the substitute motions are also moved along with it and both are before the House for discussion. If after the original motion is moved and some discussion has taken place we allow some more substitute motions to be moved, we would be denying an opportunity to the hon. Members who have already spoken, though they may like to speak on them and support them or

[Mr. Speaker]

oppose them. Therefore, unless it is treated as an exceptional case—and I do not think there is anything exceptional, so far as this matter is concerned it is not usual to allow the moving of such substitute motions.

**Shri Mahanty:** On a point of order.

**Shri Naldurgkar:** As discussion over this matter is not concluded, with your permission, I would like to move my substitute motions, so that they may also be before the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** No, that is not possible; that is exactly what I am saying. If I now allow them to be moved, those who have already spoken would not have an opportunity to speak on these amendments, because I am not going to give them another opportunity to speak on the amendments alone as then it will be endless. Therefore, hon. Members should take note of it that they have to table substitute motions before the original motion is moved, and as soon as a motion is moved, if the amendments or substitute motions relate to the motion as a whole, I will allow those substitute motions to be moved here, and discussion will go on both the motion and the substitute motions. Thereafter, no further amendments or substitute motions will be allowed to be moved, except on exceptional circumstances.

**Shri Naldurgkar:** I was not present on that day.

**Mr. Speaker:** He must thank himself. Now we will take up the discussion.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad):** What about the discussion on the Pay Commission Report?

**Mr. Speaker.** Hon. Members will read it better and come fully prepared for the next session. I will then give some more time.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali):** I suggest that it may be carried to the next session.

**Mr. Speaker:** I find that there is a Half an Hour discussion scheduled for today. Since the food debate will have to be concluded, the Half an Hour discussion will also go to the next session.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam):** It was admitted during the last session, but was postponed. Since then I have been writing letters to you, urging you to allot some time for it.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have no objection. After 5.30, we can sit till 6 O'Clock. But the hon. Member must keep fifty members here.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Very well.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then I have no objection.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** About the discussion on the Report of the Pay Commission, may we take it that it will be taken up during next session and not tomorrow?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes. Now we will take up discussion on food.

**Shri Mahanty:** On a point of order. My submission is that large matters of policy cannot be discussed and approved of by the Parliament in the shape of a flimsy motion, without conforming to specific provisions laid down in the Constitution. This motion is a laconic one, a one line affair, which says:

"That the food situation in the country be taken into consideration."

But as the motion is unfolded before this House, we find that there are at least three specific issues to which the sanction of the Parliament is being sought. No. 1 is the food some. I beg to submit that we cannot discuss

about the food zone without infringing upon the limitations of the Constitution, as enshrined in article 303(2) of the Constitution. I may point out that article 303 comes in Part XIII, which relates to "Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within the territory of India". I would most humbly invite your attention to article 303, sub-clauses (1) and (2).

**Mr. Speaker:** Whenever hon. Members raise a point of order, they have first to state what the point of order is and then, if necessary, support, the point of order.

**Shri Mahanty:** My point of order relates to the creation of the food zone, to which the hon. Minister referred in the course of his speech.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister has referred to the formation of the food zone?

**Shri Mahanty:** He has said that he is going to enlarge the existing food zone by linking Orissa with West Bengal and by linking Madhya Pradesh with Bombay. And I find from a publication, the *Hindustan Times*, 19th December that Shri B. B. Ghosh, the Union Secretary, is leaving for Calcutta to finalize the food zone. My point of order is that this is infringing upon the provisions of article 303(2) of the Constitution. Article 301 says that there is freedom of trade throughout the territory of India. Article 302 says:

"Parliament may by law impose such restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse between one State and another or within any part of the territory of India as may be required in the public interest."

Here mark the words "by law". Remember, article 303 is very relevant. Sub-clause (1) of article 303 says:

"Notwithstanding any thing in article 302, neither Parliament nor

the Legislature of a State shall have power to make any law giving, or authorising the giving of any preference to one State over another, or making, or authorising the making of, any discrimination between one State and another, by virtue of any entry relating to trade and commerce in any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule."

Then, sub-clause (2) says:

"Nothing in clause (1) shall prevent Parliament from making any law giving, or authorising the giving of, any preference or making, or authorising the making of, any discrimination if it is declared by such law that it is necessary to do so for the purpose of dealing with a situation arising from scarcity of goods in any part of the territory of India."

Therefore, the first thing is that there must be a law, and that law must clearly specify the purpose for which these restrictions are going to be imposed, or being sought to be imposed. Now I understand that Orissa is being linked with West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh is being linked with Bombay.

**Mr. Speaker:** Are there no zones, already?

**Shri Mahanty:** They were separate zones by themselves. For instance, Orissa was a zone.

**Mr. Speaker:** If there is only one State, there is no question of zone. If there is more than one State and they have already been formed into a zone, under what law was it done?

**Shri Mahanty:** That is what I am asking. I am saying that so far as Orissa or Madhya Pradesh, to which I have referred and to which the hon. Minister had referred, are concerned, these two States were not part of any zone. They had continued as separate entities unto themselves.



[Shri Mahanty]

Now, I am not going into the merits of these proposals. It is not the time for me to do that. But what I am saying is that if he wants to impose these restrictions, for instance, I will not send my rice to Andhra if I can bet a better price there, by linking Orissa with West Bengal.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is going into too vast a matter. I am not clear about one thing. I want to know whether already there are not zones. Again and again I have found hon. Members.....

Shri Mahanty: I am not concerned about the Southern Zone.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): May I submit.....

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear him later on. Again and again repeatedly questions are asked here about the Southern Zone for Andhra, Kerala, Madras and so on.

Shri Mahanty: I am not concerned with the Southern Zone.

Mr. Speaker: How was it constituted?

Shri Mahanty: This is what I am saying. Under clause (3), sub-clause (d) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, under the powers of notification the Government had constituted certain zones which were bad legally. But I am referring only specifically to Orissa and Madhya Pradesh which have been referred to by the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: What he says is that that is not legal. Then this cannot become legal merely because there is a precedent. Hon. Member is interested in Orissa. Therefore he is entitled to raise this point, namely, that it is not legal and that this zone ought not to be constituted except by an Act of Parliament.

Shri Mahanty: That is what I want.

Mr. Speaker: What is the objection if he referred to these matters here? In a debate also can he not say that "I contemplate doing so or that I am going to do so."? We will assume that it is illegal. Hon. Member can say that it is illegal. In fact, he has said so. But what is the point of order?

Shri Mahanty: The point of order is that the scope and ambit of this debate must be well delimited if the Government is coming at a future date with a legislation to form these zones. We certainly accept it. We do not want to stand in the way.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are not committed to anything in this debate. If he says that they are constituting a zone, he is not asking the permission of the House to enable him to constitute a zone. If the constitution of zones is valid otherwise than by this resolution, it is valid. I can only say this much that this resolution is not for the purpose of validating any zone that has been formed. This is a general discussion on food. The hon. Minister is only giving us information. Even if this resolution is passed and otherwise the constitution of zones is illegal, it will be illegal.

Shri Mahanty: But we would like to know definitely. Here is a news item published on the 19th December, 1959, in the *Hindustan Times*, that is only yesterday. It says:

"Shri B. B. Ghosh, Union Food Secretary is leaving here for Calcutta tomorrow for discussion with West Bengal Government on measures to regulate flow of rice from Orissa to West Bengal when the new zone comes into being."

That means that they are rushing through with their arrangements. I would like to know as to under what law they are doing it, how they are doing it and whether they are taking the opinion of the State Governments.

Opinions of the State Governments must be elicited because it is a subject on the Concurrent List. Had there been a.....

**Mr. Speaker:** I find there is no point of order in it. I will, however, ascertain from the hon. Minister if he has anything to say on that.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** The point of order is absolutely devoid of any import.

**Mr. Speaker:** May I know under what authority you are doing it?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** Under the same authority under which we constituted Orissa into one zone and West Bengal into another zone. We are doing it under the same authority. We are doing it under the Essential Commodities Act under which Parliament has vested this authority in the Central Government.

**Mr. Speaker:** To form any zone?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** Any zone.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister's contention is that the provisions of article 302 have been invoked already. A law has been passed. The article says that "Parliament may, by law, impose or restrict the freedom of trade" etc.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** The Essential Commodities Act is the law.

**Mr. Speaker:** It comes under this?

**Shri Mahanty:** This is hoodwinking the Parliament. The Essential Commodities Act was passed under article 369 of the Constitution under the Temporary Provisions Chapter. The Temporary Provisions Chapter's life is only five years. The Temporary Provisions under article 369, under which the Essential Commodities Act of 1955 has been enacted, is applicable only for inter-State purposes and not for intra-State purposes. I want a clear ruling from you on that.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** As you, Sir, have correctly pointed out, in the first place we are not seeking any authority from this House to do something. We have only indicated to this House as to how our mind is working in this matter. We have not sought from this House any permission to do any particular thing.

My hon. friend was saying that now something is going to be done with regard to the formation of Orissa and West Bengal zone. Have we not, by reason of the powers exercised by us under the Essential Commodities Act, constituted Orissa into a particular zone and West Bengal into a particular zone? My hon. friend's point of order has no basis at all. Under the very same power, we have got powers to join West Bengal and Orissa. We can even have one zone for the entire country.

**Shri Mahanty:** He is still rather being confused. I quite admit that it was under the Essential Commodities Act. But the Essential Commodities Act was passed under article 369 of the Constitution, under the Temporary Provisions Chapter.

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil):** It has been extended. May I point out that this is a pointless discussion. If we are not otherwise authorised to do what we are going to do, that is an illegal action. But this has nothing to do with the food discussion or any resolution that we are passing today. If after the passing of that resolution also, the Act is illegal, it is illegal. But we are thoroughly convinced that under that Act, which gave us the power to constitute those individual zones, we have also the power of joining them. We have been using it all these years in that way. We have extended the period of that Act also. Therefore this point of order has no substance at all.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar):** I would only submit that unless Government brings a law

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

under article 303 no person has a right to object. If a law is brought then the question would arise whether that is being done illegally or otherwise. There are courts, there is the Supreme Court and they can say, "you cannot make these zones. A person has the right to have free intercourse like that" as given in that Chapter. So, unless a law is brought, no objection can be taken here.

**Mr. Speaker:** A point of order was raised by Shri Mahanty to the effect that during the course of the debate the hon. Minister said that Orissa and West Bengal would be constituted into a separate food zone. He referred to a newspaper report. It appears that there is a Secretary of the Orissa Legislature.....

**An Hon. Member:** Secretary, Agriculture Department.

**Shri S. K. Patil:** Secretary of our Department.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Secretary of the Food Ministry is going to West Bengal to settle this matter expeditiously. Shri Mahanty's objection is that the formation of a new food zone comprising of the two States of West Bengal and Orissa will be imposing restrictions on free trade and movement of goods from one State to the other State and that it is opposed to article 302 of the Constitution. The hon. Minister has explained that under the Constitution they are entitled to pass a law and that a similar law has already been enacted in the form of the Essential Commodities Act. Regarding an objection that was raised, namely, that it has lapsed, the hon. Minister has explained that it has been extended and is still in force. So, the food zone that is constituted is quite valid.

But that does not appear to be directly influencing this matter, that is, that the extended Act does not operate. As Shri Mahanty contends,

the Act came into being under article 369 and not under article 302. I am not called upon to decide this issue here because that is not the issue before the House. If and when an issue arises as to whether that Act is valid or not, even then I do not know whether it is competent for this House to decide.

Evidently, what Shri Mahanty wants is an opportunity, because he is interested in it. He wants to have an opportunity to discuss this matter, namely, whether the constitution of this zone comprising of these two States is proper or is not proper. That is a matter of substance. His fear seems to be that if this Resolution, namely, that the food policy of the Government be taken into consideration—there is an amendment to it saying that it should be approved and we will assume that it is approved—if it is passed, he does not want to make it appear that this House has approved of the policy of clubbing Orissa and West Bengal together. I can assure him that passing this would not commit this House. It is open to this House to come to any conclusion. These zones are matters of such great importance that constantly questions have been asked here. Whenever such matters of policy are adopted, Government must come as quickly as possible, after the decisions are taken, to this House to take its opinion also on that policy. After all, the Ministers act only under the authority of Parliament. The hon. Minister may take note of the feeling of the House and the Members coming from that area and give an early opportunity, after the zone is formed—either before or after as he thinks proper and as the circumstances permit.

Almost every day I receive five or six motions for discussion, but I have not yet received even one motion on this. Then it will be for the Minister to say what objection he has, whether it should be before or after and so on. Then we can have it.

**Shri Panigrahi (Puri):** I brought this matter of the zone to your notice, and you said because the food question was being discussed, it would be discussed there. I brought it to your notice.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur):** You observed that discussion of the food policy of the Government will not necessarily include sanction by this House of the formation of the food zones. I beg to disagree with you because the food zone is part and parcel of the Government food policy.

**Mr. Speaker:** No, no. I have given my ruling already.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh:** The moment this House approves it, that is approval of the zone also. The food policy of the Government will also include the zones.

**Mr. Speaker:** Not everything. There are so many things, there is the buffer stock of five million tons and so on. Every detail is not accepted by this House. The general food policy is accepted by this House.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat):** Provided the Minister does not accept some amendment which may be specific. If he accepts that, then the House will vote on that and that will be the policy.

**Shri S. K. Patil:** When I move for it I will quote the authority and also explain as to how I am competent to do that.

**Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat):** This question of the formation of the Orissa-West Bengal Zone was discussed on a Government motion in the Orissa Assembly,.....

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** No, no. You are wrong.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** .... and they passed a resolution giving complete authority to the State Government to do as they think best in this matter.

**Shri Mahanty:** What does it mean?

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Does it mean that this House will not discuss it?

**Shri A. C. Guha:** That means the Orissa Assembly endorsed it in effect.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Does that mean that this House will not discuss it? Is this the argument?

**Shri S. K. Patil:** We are going into the merits. May I ask: who has given Orissa that authority to regard Orissa as one zone? It is done by the same authority from here. Otherwise, the whole of India is one zone, and Orissa is not one zone.

**Shri Mahanty:** The point is.....

**Mr. Speaker:** I have understood the point. Shri Mahanty evidently is not in favour of clubbing Orissa with Bengal. Therefore, he wants to have an opportunity of discussing the matter in the House. That the Orissa Government has approved of it is no justification for preventing us from going into it if otherwise it is a very important matter and a number of hon. Members are interested in it. Shri Mahanty desires that in this general food debate on this motion it ought not to be understood, unless pointed attention is given to this, that this House approves or disapproves, one way or the other, the formation of the zone comprising Orissa and Bengal. If that is the intention, he would like evidently to have an opportunity and put it separately.

**Shri S. K. Patil:** May I submit that even if this House were not sitting, I was competent to do that by issuing a notification in the Gazette? Since this House is sitting and the food debate is going on, I just said that. Otherwise, that right exists in the Government by the legislation that we have passed. We could join Bombay and Madhya Pradesh the day after tomorrow when the House is not sitting, under the same powers that

[S. K. Patil]

are given to me. It is out of courtesy to this House that, while we are having this debate, I am mentioning that I am going to do that.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going further into it. All that I can say is any hon. Member who wants may refer to any of the matters referred to by the Minister. Generally when we pass a resolution here, merely the policy is to be taken into account, it is not committing anybody, but if in addition we add a rider to it or make an amendment, I am not competent to say whether it includes everything. If I find that sufficient number of hon. Members are anxious to have a discussion on that matter in the House, I will not allow this to stand in the way of a discussion separately, if I am satisfied that there is not sufficient discussion now. If there is sufficient discussion now, once again I may not allow a discussion afterwards.

Shri Dwivedy.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The other day I was submitting that the Food Minister took more of our time speaking about production over which he has practically no authority under the Constitution. There is no difference of opinion that agricultural production in this country should increase. The only question is: what concrete steps are we taking to see that production increases? The policy, therefore, should be a realistic one and the agriculturist should be given the necessary incentives and the State Governments should also carry out the policies decided by the Commission effectively.

Therefore, what I propose in my amendment in this regard is that there should be a Central Agricultural Development Council entrusted with the task of drafting a progressive plan for food self-sufficiency and promoting its execution according to plan. There must be a changed outlook, that agriculture will never be subservient to industry. Only if some such concrete

steps are taken, we can hope for an increase in the agricultural production in the country.

I will not deal more with this, since there is not much disagreement about it. I was rather amazed to find the Food Minister devoting more of his time to a matter, I still insist, over which he has no authority and power, but avoiding giving clarification to the House about his own sphere of authority, that is supply and distribution. That is the main question before us today.

The entire country is in confusion today. What is the policy of the Government regarding State trading? What is the policy of the Government about the zones? I think he has created confusion. Perhaps he believes that by creating such confusion, he can build up something out of the chaos. It is quite different from the policy we have been pursuing so far.

What is wrong with State trading? I still maintain that the Food Minister is working at a deliberate policy of reversing State trading. That is my charge against him, because I find no report has been submitted to the House so far to show that State trading in food grains has failed. On the contrary, I will prove that the reports that have been placed before the House go to show that State trading has been effective in the matter of food supplies, distribution, purchase etc.

Who raised this controversy? Neither State trading nor the zones is new. The Food Minister appears to create an impression that he is now going to solve the problem by creating more zones. This has not come before us suddenly. There were several policies pursued before we took to State trading in 1958. One after the other the Government followed about seven policies to see that the difficulties regarding food supply and distribution in the States were solved. They took to the quota system, restriction and

some other things, and lastly the zonal system which was introduced in 1957, also proved a failure. This was not adequate to solve the problem. Therefore, it was thought necessary that there should be compulsory limited procurement in the country through State trading. If we really want the food policy to be a success, we should see that State trading is a success. The introduction of State Trading was deliberated upon for a number of months, and it has been admitted by the Prime Minister that the Chief Ministers were consulted informally. Even the National Development Council considered this matter, and the State Governments agreed to take to State trading, and yet some of the State Governments said to it that State trading was not a success. They worked deliberately against it, and they sabotage the whole scheme.

12.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I was thinking the former Food Minister neglected his duty, because he did not take the House into confidence, and he did not come forward to say that such and such State Governments, after agreeing to the policy, are now sabotaging it. He concealed these matters from the House. Now, the present Food Minister should have come forward and told us these are the difficulties placed before him by the State Governments who had themselves agreed to this proposal in the beginning, and these are the remedies to carry that policy forward. Instead of doing that, what he is pursuing today is this policy of zones. This is really going to create more difficulties, and take us back to where we were in 1957. This is not solving of the food problem.

I maintain that State trading was a success. If we go through the report which has recently been circulated to us, and which has been issued by the Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Government of India, namely the *Report on Market Arrivals of Food-*

*grains—1958-59 Season* we shall find that from producers down to everybody, no one is against State trading: it is only the traders and the large producers who are against it. Even in Bengal, I maintain that the Government of Bengal in collusion with the traders saw to it that State trading was a failure.

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip):** That is an entirely wrong statement.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** It may be wrong according to my hon. friend, but I shall prove it with facts.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Statements wrong as well as right are being made here.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** My hon. friend may correct her statement in the light of facts. I shall prove my statement with the facts that I have before me. *The Report on Market Arrivals of Foodgrains—1958-59 season* is a Government publication, and it says that there was no justification for withdrawing the levy. And this is the statement which has been made after a survey made by some economists.

I may point out to the hon. lady Member.....

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** My hon. friend cannot convince her.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** At page 154 of this report, we find:

"This speculative tendency seemed to have been very strong in June, and in the end, benefited the millers as soon as the controls were lifted."

That means that the controls were lifted, and the millers were benefited. Even looking back, they say:

"Looking back, therefore, it is difficult to find enough of ground to justify the lifting of the controls on prices and the rescind-

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

ing of the procurement programme. It seems that if controls had to be lifted at all, they should have been done only when the 1959 crop would have been ready for the market."

This is a statement of fact here. Then, I shall go on and show who were against this, and prove this statement from the report itself. At page 195 Of this report, it has been stated:

"Our study also showed that the foodgrains markets in Bihar, West Bengal and to some extent Orissa are characterised by a high degree of uncertainty."

This is what they have stated after having discussed the whole thing. Then, they go on to say:

"The dealers and traders in the market are feeling insecure and uncertain in view of the announcement of the Government policy in favour of State trading. They are unanimous in their opposition to it and are trying progressively to make the situation difficult for the Government, often with the support of the large farmers."

This is a statement of facts. So, it is the traders who are against State trading.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** She is supporting not Government, but the traders.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Two contestants should not be so near each other.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** So, it is the traders who were responsible for this failure, and it was to them that this work was entrusted. The West Bengal Government instead of taking steps to remedy these difficulties, themselves, in collusion with, and with the co-operation and connivance of, the traders, worked out this policy in such a way that State trading was a failure, and they now come forward

and say that the policy of State trading was a failure.

The creation of zones is not going to solve the problem, but is only going to create more difficulties. Government are thinking that probably if the zones are created those difficulties would be over. I say that if a new zone is created, that is, a composite zone comprising West Bengal and Orissa is created, it will not only create more difficulties, but in my opinion, it will be an extension of misery. If the problem of West Bengal would be solved by merely putting West Bengal and Orissa into one zone, I would be the first person to support it.

The Food Minister has stated that the food problem should be taken as a national problem. Nobody disagrees with him on this point. But he was very eloquent in saying that the peasants must share with others. But what about the riches in Bombay? What about the wealth in Bombay? Has he said a word at any time that those also should be shared?

So far as Orissa is concerned, whether there were zones or not, Orissa has been supplying food to all parts of the country, not today, but years back when there was scarcity in Madras and other places. By combining West Bengal and Orissa into one zone, what is it that you are going to achieve? I do not think it is going to solve any of the miseries of West Bengal. My hon. friend has said that the prices of West Bengal which are now about Rs. 40 would come down. But I would point out that the requirements of West Bengal are about 12 lakhs tons. But Orissa's surplus is only 2 to 3 lakhs tons. So, if you have the two States in one zone, you are not going to solve the deficit of the State of West Bengal. So far as the Orissa State is concerned, the Orissa Government on their own admission, by resorting to State trading, have supplied the Government of India, for supply to other States, more than two lakhs tons this year. In order to enable



them to procure more than what they had done, they wanted just a modest increase in the procurement price. The Orissa Food Minister himself says that they had not demanded something unreasonable. The Central Food Minister himself has said that the price in Orissa has been very low. Orissa Food Minister says:

"The most modest request of the State Government to the Government of India to raise the procurement price of common rice from Rs. 15 per maund to Rs. 16, fine rice from Rs. 15.81 Np. to Rs. 17 and superfine rice of various categories from Rs. 17 to Rs. 18, Rs. 19, and Rs. 20...."

So, they only wanted one rupee increase, but the Central Government would not grant that. He has said in the course of the discussion on the food situation, in the Orissa Assembly, that Government of India were purchasing foodgrains from foreign countries at a high price and at a huge cost, and he failed to see why the Government of India did not agree to this very modest request. The positive statement made in the Orissa Assembly is that the Central attitude is hampering State trading in food. Here is a State which took to State trading in right earnest, in order to supply food to any quarter of the country, wherever it was necessary, and it did it successfully.

From the study which has been made by the Central Government's Economic and Statistical Adviser, we find that the producers and others were satisfied with it.

In this connection, I want to point out one other thing. This question was very elaborately discussed by the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee which was set up, after the zones were created, because the zones did not function successfully. The Foodgrains Inquiry Committee discussed this question of zones; they did not want to say that these should be abolished altogether, but they felt that if new zones were

created, certainly, there would be some upset in the market. Therefore, they said that so far as the then existing zones were concerned, they may be allowed to remain, but they did not advocate further extension of zones. Regarding Orissa, they have definitely stated:

"Although Orissa is a surplus State, the pressure from Calcutta, Jamshedpur and other industrial areas of West Bengal and Bihar with high purchasing power often denudes it of its stocks, raises prices abnormally and creates distress for the local population. Cordoning off of Orissa is, therefore, necessity."

That is the positive statement that they have made after going through all aspects of this question. This matter has thoroughly been looked into by the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee. Now, the whole issue is being confused as if we want compulsory procurement and we want something else. That is not so.

So far as Orissa is concerned, if you want to feed the people of this State, if you do not want that another deficit State should be created along with the other problems that you are already facing, it is proper for you to continue the present policy as it is, so that Orissa may be able to supply food to other parts, and to West Bengal, if you want it.

In conclusion, I would say that the creation of zones is not going to solve the problem at all. If it is going to solve anything at all, it is not the people's difficulties, but it is the political difficulties that would be solved. It is to satisfy the traders and some merchants in the cities that this is being done by the present Food Ministry. I say that in Orissa, there are political problems that are facing them, and that is why they have suggested like this. There was disagreement even in the coalition there. Therefore, they have suggested some safeguards. I would again impress upon you, Sir,



[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

and the House that the safeguards do not solve any problem. We have seen how the fair price shops have been functioning in Bihar and UP. We have seen how the distribution machinery has been working. Even if you have a buffer stock of 75,000 tons, there is no storage capacity in Orissa, and it would not reach the people; the communications are so bad, and the railways will not be able to carry it; nor will the prices be controlled. So, the safeguards have no meaning except they will satisfy the coalition Ministry there.

It is unfortunate that whenever there is a coalition Ministry in Orissa, Orissa becomes a victim of famine. In 1953, there was a coalition Ministry there. Then, some such measure as this was taken, supply of rice began to be made to Bengal, all the food-grains were purchased and transported to Bengal, as a result of which, about 3 million people died in Bengal, and in Orissa also there was famine and people died. So by resorting to this again, what they are going to do is this: again famine would be extended to Orissa. People will die. That will be the concrete result of the policy of the Coalition Ministry that you have there. They have admitted that there are differences in the Cabinet. So as a face-saving device, they have opposed this proposal. I oppose this food zone. I think this a move to upset and sabotage the entire State-trading. I want the House to take this matter seriously into consideration.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. I might make it clear that no hon. Member will be allowed more than 15 minutes.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram):** Just now my hon. friend, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, raised a basic question regarding State trading. He also charged the ex-Food Minister with negligence of duty. I do not share that view. But I do not want to go into the details of the matter. I have seen two articles recently published in the *Times of India* in which

he said that the question of State trading and some other basic questions were raised in the National Development Council, despite the fact that they were not on the agenda. I do not know how far it is true. But I would like to ask Government to tell us whether those decisions were taken without consulting State Governments and if the Government or the National Development Council thought it fit to take those decisions, why did they not ask the Food and Agriculture Ministry to furnish adequate data in order to arrive at those decisions? Therefore, I think that unless and until all these matters are properly clarified, it is no good charging anybody with negligence of duty.

I also do not think that it is good for any Minister to create any condition where all the officers get demoralised, because the ex-Food Minister has mentioned in his article that the officers of the Ministry became demoralised when the decisions were being taken in Mussourie or here in the National Development Council. Those decisions were taken on the basis of a note given by some members of the Planning Commission who were not conversant with agricultural or food problems. Therefore, I want that if Government take any basic decision regarding any matter, be it on State trading or on joint co-operative farming or anything else, they should properly consult all the Governments and all the people who count. Otherwise, it is no good taking any decision in a hurry, because there is no implementation of that decision or policy. Even if they take any wrong decision, they ought to be strong enough to implement it fully. But here I think Government have been very hesitant in regard to implementing decisions which they have already taken. I do not want to say more on this because you have imposed a time-limit of 15 minutes.

The other day, Shri S. K. Patil was very kind in saying that he wanted to concentrate mainly on production. Re-

garding production, he raised many points. Production in 1951 was to the tune of about 45.49 million tons and we imported about 4.72 million tons—all included, it came to over 50 million tons. With that quantity, we succeeded in providing about 12 ounce of food per capita per day. On that basis, today we require about 85 million tons of foodgrains. Despite very good food crops—we have produced about 73 million tons—we are still short and there is a deficit. He wants to meet it by creating a buffer stock of 5 million tons. We are importing on an average over 3 million tons foodgrains per annum. It may go to 4 million tons. We are not having enough storage facilities.

He was also good enough to say that we were going to construct more godowns etc. and we would try to do it as soon as possible. In that way, we will have to create storage facilities for about 9 million tons. I do not know whether we will succeed in that. Furthermore, this will also require strengthening of our procurement policy, because if we depend entirely on imports, our country will suffer greatly as we are already importing foodgrains of the value of over Rs. 150 crores every year; if we go on importing 5 million tons, it will become unbearable for the country.

Therefore, I think he was right in emphasising that we should try to increase production. But production cannot be increased only by bringing wastelands under cultivation. In regard to wastelands, he said that he was ready to give free facilities to anyone who wanted to go and till it. But at the most, wasteland is about 110 million acres. Only half of it can be brought under the plough, despite the best efforts which one can make. It is because there may not be good irrigation facilities and the yield of the soil may be low.

Therefore, I say that we should try to concentrate on irrigation and production of fertilisers. Regarding irrigation, about 100 million acres can be brought under it within two years.

We were already having about 61 million acres under irrigation by 1950-51 and with the completion of the First and Second Five Year Plans we will have succeeded in building the remaining irrigation potential. But that potential has not yet been fully utilised because, the irrigation facility to cover about 19 million acres built during the First Plan and 30 million acres built during the Second has not yet been utilised. Here lies the crux of the problem. Water rates in different States are different. They are not only different but very excessive. The treatment given to the farmers is very harsh. No farmer thinks that it is his right to take water anywhere, either from canal or from tube-wells. This fact is known to all the Governments—the State Governments and the Government of India. Government do not pay attention to this aspect. Instead, they want to give training to others, because they are very keen on sending delegations. The other day also, Shri S. K. Patil said that they wanted to send a delegation to Yugoslavia to learn about their programmes of agriculture. I know about our ex-food Minister and the Planning Commission. They were also very delegation-minded. They had sent so many delegations. They learn that in China agricultural production had been increased to 350 million tons. Later, that figure came down to 250 million tons. Now it has come down to 100 million tons!

I do not know why such persons are selected to be sent in delegations and why they come here with exaggerated reports. When they come back, they start painting a picture which is better than heaven. We have not seen heaven, but the picture which they have drawn—we have heard their talks in the Central Hall—looked like that of heaven or even better.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If someone came back from heaven, perhaps he would give the same picture.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: You are right.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : नमक का कुछ ख़र तो होना चाहिये ।

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Because **Shri Raghunath Singh** had also been to some place.

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** The hon. Member may suggest some names; we can include them in future.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** I do not want that you should carry out such programmes. It is foolish to send any delegation anywhere. If you want to learn anything you must learn what is in India because the hon. Minister himself said that in Madras or in Andhra there are farmers who are producing 2 tons per acre. Everybody here is in the habit of flying in the air without knowing what is going on on the ground. They go there to see what is happening on an experimental field in U.K. or America or Yugoslavia. There they learn something and come here. They themselves admit that there are farmers who are producing more than 2 tons per acre. What principles are they applying and how elaborate they are in applying fertilizers or utilising irrigation facilities and others? If a farmer comes here with his soiled hands they do not want to be touched. But when they go there or when President Eisenhower comes here and says that he is a farmer then they think that they should create here a forum whereby the Members of Parliament also may become farmer-minded. I think it is no good telling these things here after learning them from foreign countries, or hearing them from foreign sources because all these things are already existing here. Because they have not heard all these things or learnt those things from the people of India they are always living on an aerial plane. I want the Agriculture Ministry not to commit the same mistakes which have been committed so far.

We can bring easily under cultivation two-thirds of our land, about 100 million acres perennially and about

100 million acres depending upon monsoon and protected irrigation facilities. But irrigation can only increase our production to the extent of about 7 mds. or 8 mds. per acre or at the most 10 mds. Therefore, it is necessary that we must create some facility or create some technical device to increase the yield. We must send some officers to find out what kind of fertilizer a particular soil requires.

This compost making programme is a good programme and it is being carried on on some good scale. Yet it cannot cope with the situation because our land demands about 40 million tons of fertilizers of all varieties and we have succeeded in growing green manure fertilizers to the tune of about million acres. We are burning cowdung and other things. When we talk of waste land we should also think of cowdung manure programme. About 40 per cent of this is availed of and the rest 60 per cent is wasted. Though it is having only one-fifth of the firewood capacity, they are utilising it for fuel.

People are not utilising bone-meal. We are having bone-meal to the tune of about 5 lakh tons. If they concentrate on all these things it will be better.

Besides, we have not done anything regarding our cattle improvement programme. One cow alone can give us milk and other things with an income to the tune of about the yield of 5 acres of land. We have completely neglected that. We talk a lot about all these things—about agriculture and cattle programmes and others. A programme has been given that our officers will go to the fields for at least 15 days. If our Ministers and Members of the Planning Commission also go to the fields and devote at least 6 months on the field then it will be a very good example. If they cannot go for 6 months, they should at least go for two months or even one month. They can tend some cows or buffaloes in the big lawns which they are maintaining because that can give a better yield and that

may also prove as an incentive to farmers to tend more cattle . . .

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** I have two cows.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member should conclude.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** I shall stop.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am sorry: If the hon. Member wants to complete his sentence he may do it.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** I would like to have two ministers if you can permit me. Fertilizers, mechanisation and other things are also necessary, though we may differ and differ very fundamentally. If we introduce mechanisation in agriculture many of our people will be dislodged and it is a fact. But we have to build up the fertility of the soil and introduce better techniques.

We may differ from or agree with all the things that we may see in the exhibitions but we should try to introduce some better techniques which can be easily availed of by the agriculturist. There are many instruments which cost less, many light instruments which can easily be introduced. We should also try to give good prices to the farmers.

Now they have said something about the setting up of a Price Fixation Advisory Committee. You heard the other day that big leaders were there on a committee but they were not invited to meet for six months and now they are going to be invited, perhaps. If any statutory committee is created it should be given the freedom to determine prices on a scientific basis and they should have the authority to collect statistics etc. and determine the prices on that basis. They should not be made to have only advisory capacity.

Adequate loan facilities should be given. If we give loans only of Rs. 60 per acre our land under the plough will require about Rs. 2000 crores of

loan. Even if a rough estimate is made our irrigated land requires about Rs. 150 per acre for growing paddy etc. or about Rs. 300 for sugarcane. Putting it at the lower rate of Rs. 150 we will require about Rs. 4,000 crores as loan. But there is no loan facility. So, I would request the Government very earnestly that they should try to give the farmers as much facilities as possible for crop production programme and for buying cattle and small implements and better implements.

About training . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now the hon. Member must conclude.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** All right; thank you, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** Sir, we have to move amendments we should be given some time.

उपायध्वस महोदय : नः मुव हो गया ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हमारा मूः नहीं हुआ ।

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** It had already been decided by the Speaker that they will not be allowed to be moved because they can come subsequent to the starting of the debate.

ब्रनाव डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आप को खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े जोग गाँव से हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपनी स्पाँच दी । इस इम्पेडमेंट तरीके से दी कि वह बहुत कन्विंसिंग मालूम हुई । लेकिन मैं यह देख कर हैरान रहा कि जहाँ उन्होंने चार बीजों का जिक्र किया, मकेनाइजेशन का, फरटीलाइजर का, इरीगेशन का और सीड वॉटर का, वहाँ जो असली बेसिक बीज है, जो सारे एग्रीकल्चर का बेस है, उस एग्रीकल्चर का जो कि हमारी सारी

### [श्री कृष्ण ठाकुर दास बार्नवाल]

इकानमी का बेल है, यानी ऐनीमल हव-बैटरी का उन्होंने जिफ तक नहीं किया। मुझे बड़ा भयलस है वह देख कर कि आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब, जो नये बने हैं, उनका अभी तक ब्याल ही इस चीज की तरफ नहीं गया है। मैं देखता हूँ कि जो एपरोष उनकी फूड प्राबलम के बारे में है वह बड़ी रीयलिस्टिक है। मुझे लुशी है कि जित तरह से उन्होंने अपना काम शुरू किया है और जो तरीका अपनाया है, वह निहायत ही मुबारिक तरीका है और मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि उनके रिजोम में या इस प्रसे में फूड प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगी। उन्होंने जो बातें कही हैं उनमें से बहुतों के बारे में वह बहुत आप्टिमिस्टिक थे और मेरा खयाल है कि इस देश में जो लोग जोर जोर से यह पुकारते फिरते हैं कि फूड काफी नहीं है, वह देश के साथ इम्प्राक नहीं करते हैं। १९५१ से अब तक १३ अरब की फूड आप लाये हैं। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी डेम्स स्टार्बेशन के कारण हुई हैं या फूड की कमी के कारण हुई हैं। लोगों की परवेजिंग पावर कम है अगर या लोगों के पास खरीदने के लिये पैसा कम है और उसकी वजह से अगर कोई आदमी मूल से मर जाता है तो यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि फूड का फेमिन है। उन्होंने दुस्त ही कहा है कि ७३ मिलियन जो फूड का टारगेट है जब वह हासिल कर लिया गया तो इंडिया सैल्फ सफिशेंट हो गया। यह कहना कि फूड की कमी है लोगों को डिमारेलाइज करता है। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस तरह से आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने शुरू किया है, अगर उसी तरह से वह चलते रहे तो वह सभी मामलों को तब कर लेंगे।

14 hrs.

अपनी मांग को इस हाउस में पेश कर चुका हूँ। मैं कई बार कह चुका हूँ कि एनीमल हवबैटरी की तरफ ज्यादा तबज्जह दी जाए। १९५१ में एक कमेटी बनाई गई थी, जो मोर फूड कमेटी उसका नाम था। मैंने उस कमेटी को भी लिखा था कि जो मिला है इन्को भी फूड माना जाए और उसके बाद से, धाठ बरस से मैं इस हाउस में हमेशा ही, जब कभी इस मामले पर बहस हुई है, यह कहता चला आया हूँ कि जो मिल्क है यह भी एक फूड है लेकिन मिनिस्टरी ने आज तक इस चीज को नहीं माना है। शायद ही कभी कोई मौका आया हो जबकि मैंने इस बात पर जोर न दिया हो। लेकिन मुझे बड़े भयलस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि फिष बाका गवर्नमेंट ने मिल्क को फूड नहीं समझा है।

जनाबेवाला, यहां पर बड़े जोर शोर से अभी हरिजनो के रिजर्वेशन का मामला आया था और उस पर खूब स्पीचिज हुई थीं। लेकिन यह कोई नहीं देखता कि आज सारे देश के अन्दर हरिजनों की कितनी छाछ मिल पाती है और मिलती भी है या नहीं मिलती है। दूध तो नहीं मिलता है लेकिन छाछ भी बहुत कम मिलती है। फूड का प्राबलम शहरों का ही प्राबलम नहीं है, बम्बई और कलकत्ता का ही प्राबलम नहीं है, सारे देश का प्राबलम है। अगर इस देश के लोगों को, अगर हमारे इस इलाके को छाछ नहीं मिलेगी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा जो फिजीक है, वह बड़ा खराब हो जाएगा। मैं जानता हूँ कि आज के दिन भी गरीब आदमियों को छाछ नहीं मिलती है, दूध का तो कहना ही क्या। गवर्नमेंट सब जगह डेरीज खोलने की बात कर रही है और खोलने की कोशिश कर रही है ताकि शहरों को दूध बहम किया जा सके। लेकिन गांधी की या गरीब लोगों की किसी को फिफ नहीं है कि उनकी हालत की जैसे अच्छा किया

लेकिन मेरी जो राय है इस बारे में उसको सभी मेंबर जानते हैं। मैं कई बार

जा सकता है, उनकी सेहत को कैसे प्रभावित किया जा सकता है, उनकी खुराक के बारे में क्या किया जा सकता है। अगर आप कमेटी बनायें तो आपको पता चल सकता है कि उनकी रीयल प्रॉब्लम क्या है। उनकी रीयल प्रॉब्लम यह है कि उनको जो चीजें पहले खाने को मिलती थीं, आज नहीं मिलती हैं। हमारे आनरेबल मिनिस्टर को सबसे ज्यादा तबज्जह इस बेसिक चीज की तरफ देनी चाहिये थी। उनको बेलना चाहिये था कि एनिमल हस्बैंडरी के बारे में क्या कुछ किया जा सकता है। मैं कई बरस से यहां कहता चला आ रहा हूँ और आनरेबल प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में और आनरेबल होम मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में भी मैंने चिट्ठियां लिखी हैं और उनके सामने यह मांग पेश की है कि मेहरबानी करके यहां पर एक पोर्टकोलियो एनिमल हस्बैंडरी का बनायें और एक मिनिस्टर इस काम के लिये रखें लेकिन हमेशा ही यह कहा जाता रहा है कि क्या करें, उसमें खर्चा बढ़ जाएगा या यह हो जाएगा और वह हो जाएगा।

मैंने पिछली बार फिगरें दे दीं थीं और उनको मैं रिपीट करना नहीं चाहता। उनको मैं यहां पर चार पांच दफा दे चुका हूँ। कम से कम आठ अरब रुपये सन् १९५१ से १९५६ तक हमारी फूड मिनिस्ट्री ने जहां तक मुल्क का सवाल है, इस देश का जाया किया है, इस देश को इस रुपये से हाब खोना पड़ा है। गवर्नमेंट की अपनी फिगरें हैं कि पांच करोड़ मन दूध कम हो गया है १९५१ से १९५६ तक। ये फिगरें ठुकराते हैं या गलत, सके बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है, इसके लिये गवर्नमेंट खुद जिम्मेदार है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत आ गया था कि इस किमिनल निगलैस्ट को जो गवर्नमेंट करती चली जा रही है, खत्म किया जाता, इसको दूर किया जाता और अपने फर्ज को भरा दिया जाता। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस चीज की

तरफ आज भी गवर्नमेंट का कोई ध्यान नहीं है, उसकी तरफ उसकी धांध ही नहीं खूनी है, गवर्नमेंट सोई हुई है।

अब कुछ कुछ जरा जरा तबज्जह होवे लगी है। मैंने सुना है कि फाउंडर और कंट्रोल चीज के लिये कुछ तज्ज्जे हैं जिन पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है या किया जाने वाला है। साथ ही हमने देखा है कि हमारी जो आरे कालोनी है जिसके बारे में पिछली बार इतना सगढ़ा हुआ था, उसके बच्चों की तरफ भी जो जाया किये जाते थे, अब तबज्जह की जा रही है और गवर्नमेंट उनकी देखभाल करना चाहती है। जिस चीज का जिक्र मैं हमेशा करता रहा हूँ और बहुत मर्तबा यहाँ धर्ज कर चुका हूँ, यह है कि दूध की तरफ जब तक हमारी तबज्जह नहीं होगी तब तक नामुष्किन है इस देश के ग्रन्दर एकीकलरल प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाना। मैं इस के बारे में कई बार एदादोशमार पेश कर चुका हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश में दो करोड़ बैलों की कमी है। इसको गवर्नमेंट ने भी माना है। जब तक दो करोड़ बैल नहीं आयेंगे तब तक जो ड्राफ्ट पावर आपको चाहिये वह पूरी नहीं होगी। ३३० मिलियन की यहां खेती होती है जिसमें एक परसेंट सिर्फ ट्रैक्टरों के जरिये होती है। १०,००० ट्रैक्टर इस मुल्क के लिये क्या चीज है। छोटे से छोटे मुल्क में भी आप जाएं वहां भी आपको इतने ट्रैक्टर मिल जायेंगे। अभी हमारे साथ दोस्त राम सुभग सिंह जी ने कहा कि हमारे इस देश में ग्रनएम्पलायमेंट का भी सवाल है। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि सब जगहों पर ट्रैक्टर पहुंच जायें और इस तरह से ग्रनएम्पलायमेंट के सवाल को और जटिल करें। लेकिन जब तक यहाँ ट्रैक्टर बनने शुरू होंगे तब तक ग्रनएम्पलायमेंट कम हो जायगी, बड़ी बड़ी खेती में बड़े बड़े ट्रैक्टरों की जरूरत होती है और उनमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस्तेमाल इनका होना चाहिये। ग्रनएम्पलायमेंट का कन्सेप्शन भी है लेकिन साथ साथ फूड प्रोडक्शन का कन्सेप्शन भी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि फूड प्रोडक्शन

### [श्री अमर दास भागवत]

तब तक नहीं बढ़ सकती है जब तक कि बड़े बड़े फार्म्स जो हैं, वहाँ पर ट्रैक्टरों का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता है। एक ट्रैक्टर कम से कम सौ एकड़ या दो सौ एकड़ जमीन के लिये काफी होता है और इसके लिये अगर आप बैलों की मदद लें या आदमियों के जरूरत से वह काम करवाना चाहें तो खेती नहीं हो सकती है।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप काफी स्टील पैदा करना चाहते हैं और कर रहे हैं और अब वक्त आ गया है कि जब आप ट्रैक्टर इस देश के अन्दर ही बनाने लग जायें। अगर आप ने ऐसा नहीं किया तो जो बड़े बड़े फार्म्स हैं या जो कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग यहाँ पर आप करना चाहते हैं उसको कैसे कर पायेंगे? आप जब ५०० या १००० एकड़ के फार्म बनायेंगे तो उनके लिये अवश्य ही ट्रैक्टरों की जरूरत होगी, वना काम ही नहीं चल सकेगा। इसके साथ ही साथ बैलों की बरक्की की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर आप एंजिल्वरल प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो आप को चाहिये कि आप देश के अन्दर ट्रैक्टर बन और साथ ही साथ इनका मॉन्ट और ज्यादा करें। आजकल होता है कि जब किसी को ट्रैक्टर लेना होता है तो उसको छः छः महीने पहले से ही आर्डर देना होता है, जो उनमें ब्लैकमार्केटिंग होती है वह अलग से होती है। लोगों को आज ट्रैक्टर नहीं मिलते हैं। पहले तो लोगों के पास भी जमीन ज्यादा थी और अब तो आप स सीलिंग की वजह से उनके पास जमीन कम कर देंगे लेकिन फिर भी जो गवर्नमेंट के अपने फार्म्स हैं, उनका भी आज बुरा हाल है। उन फार्म्स की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

मैं एक छोटी सी बात आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। कल का ही वाक्य है कि हमारे श्री कृष्णप्पा साहब और प्लानिंग कमिशन

के श्री श्रीमन्नारायण जी हिसार गये थे और वहाँ जा करके जो बिगैस्ट फार्म एशिया भर का है, उसे उन्होंने देखा, वह ४०,००० एकड़ का हिसार फार्म है। उस फार्म का पिछले ग्यारह बरस के दौरान में क्या हाल रहा है, उसका जिक्र अगर मैं यहाँ पर करने लगूँ तो आपकी आँखों में आंसू उतर आयेंगे। इतनी बुरी तरह से इन पिछले ग्यारह सालों में बिहेव किया गया है कि जिसका कुछ ठिकाना ही नहीं। मैंने कई बार कहा है कि क्रिमिनल निगलैण्ट आप करते आ रहे हैं। ये जो शब्द मैंने इस्तेमाल किए हैं ये काफी नहीं हैं, ये काफी सख्त नहीं हैं, ये मेरे विचार जो दुख भरे हैं जो यहाँ पेश करने के लिये काफी नहीं हैं। दरअसल गवर्नमेंट ने इस देश को तबाही में डालने में कुछ कसर नहीं रखी है। वहाँ पर कई हज़ार गाँवें रेंट सिस्टम पर हैं। बन्धे दूध पीते हैं। तीन हज़ार गाँव इसी तरह से फिरती हैं जिनका दूध नहीं निकालते हैं। इसके बाद यह यकीन दिलाया गया कि हम उनकी मदद करेंगे। यह उम प्राविम का हाल है जिसके अन्दर कि गाँवों की ज्यादा परवाह की जाती है और प्राविसिस के मुकाबले में, जहाँ पर लोग दूसरे प्राविसिस के मुकाबले में ज्यादा दूध पीते हैं, ज्यादा पैदा करते हैं। जब उस प्राविसिस का यह हान हो तो आप अन्दाज़ा लगा सकते हैं हमारे सूत्रों का क्या हाल होता होगा, उनका भी ऐसा ही हाल होता होगा। इस वास्ते मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट जितना भी रकबा खर्च कर सकती है, उसे इस तरफ खर्च करना चाहिये।

अब आप देखें कि दूध में कितनी फूड वैल्यू होती है। पिछली मर्तबा मैं ने इस हाउस में इसका जिक्र किया था कि एक सेर दूध में कितनी फूड वैल्यू होती है। अभी डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी ने कहा कि एक गाय जो जो कि दस सेर के करीब दूध देती है वह आसानी से सात एकड़ जमीन से जितना फायदा हो सकता है, पशु चर सकती है।

लेकिन गवर्नमेंट का अभी तक इस तरफ ध्यान ही नहीं गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि फूड मिनिस्टर साहब इसको समझें कि १/४ भाप ए टन जितना भनाज उसमें पैदा होता है। अब आप उसकी वैल्यू को देखें। जो गाय दस सेर दूध वाली है वह तकरीबन पांच हजार पाउण्ड साल में दे सकती है और सात एकड़ का काम कर सकती है। लेकिन आप इसकी कोई परवा ही नहीं करते हैं, इस तरफ देखने के लिये ही तैयार नहीं हैं। १३ अरब रुपये का भनाज मंगा लिया, घाठ अरब रुपया दूध की कमी में जाया कर दिया, लेकिन इस तरह की चीजों को आप देखने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। यह वैसी ही बात हुई कि जैसे पंजाब में भाखड़ा डैम धाया लेकिन वाटरलागिंग की क्लिफ ने परवा नहीं की और चीज वहीं की वहीं रही। इसी तरह से जब तक आप दूध की परवा नहीं करेंगे और इसी तरह की दूसरी चीजों का तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे उस वक्त तक यह मसला हल नहीं हो सकेगा। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि सफा तरफ ज्यादा तबज्जह दी जाय। पिछले मिनिस्टर श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन ने यहां पर एक गो-संबंधन कोमिल बनाई हुई है मैं भी उसका एक अदना मेम्बर हूँ, मैं आपका विधमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि उस गो-संबंधन कोमिल को बिल्कुल अस्थायारत नहीं दिये गये, उसको फंड्स काफ़ी नहीं दिये गये, उसको काम नहीं करने दिया गया। लेकिन आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब का उस वक्त खयाल था कि हम एक ऐसी चीज बना रहे हैं जो कि जहां तक ऐनीमल हर्बेडरी का सवाल है, उसे देखेंगे। पिछले दिनों इतना जोर देने के बाद, यहां पर एक रेजोल्यूशन लाने के बाद पिछले आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने हुक्म दिया कि इस कोमिल को ब्रोड बेस करो, और अस्थायारत दो, जो कि गवर्नमेंट के हैं वह अस्थायारत उसे दिये जायें और सारे देश के अन्दर सकी कमिटीज बना कर फांडर का सवाल तय किया जाय। लेकिन आज तक भी उसका फैसला नहीं हुआ, हालांकि इस हुक्म को दिये हुए

चन्द माह हो गये। फूड मिनिस्ट्री के कहने के मुताबिक अगर ठीक से खाने को दिया जाय जानवरों को तो ५० परसेंट ईन्ड बढ़ जाती है, ६० परसेंट ब्राफ्ट पावर बढ़ जाती है, लेकिन हमारे जानवरों को ठीक खाने को नहीं दिया जाता। कहते हैं कि जानवरों और इन्मानों का मुकाबला है, किस को खिलायें। यह बिल्कुल गलत ब्याल है। अगर सही मानों में हम गायों को भनाज, जो कि देना चाहिए और सब घरों में लोग देते हैं, तो दूध को निकदार तनी बढ़ सकती है जिसका ठिकाना नहीं है, हालांकि आप उसकी फूड नहीं समझते। इस तरह से आप किसी हद तक फूड की प्रब्लम को हल कर सकते हैं। मैं अपने कांस्टिट्यूशन का दफा ४८ और ३५५ की तरफ आपका तबज्जह दिखाना चाहता हूँ। कांस्टिट्यूशन के आर्टिकल ४७ व ४८ में लिखा हुआ है कि इस तरह से जानवरों की परवरिश की जाय, लेकिन उस के ऊपर हमारी गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि यह एक मेंटिमेंट है, यह हिन्दुधर्म का स्तोत्र है, और यह कह कर इस मसले को टाल देती है। यूजफुल कैंटल के मुनालिक कानून पास किया गया, आर्टिकल ३५५ कहता है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का फर्ज है कि इस की तरफ तबज्जह करे। अकाडिंग टु कांस्टिट्यूशन यह चीज जरूरी है, आर्टिकल ४८ के मुताबिक यह गवर्नमेंट को जिम्मेदारी है; अगर आप उस की पढ़ कर देखें तो मालूम होता है कि गवर्नमेंट का फर्ज है कि न्यूट्रिटिव वैल्यू, खुराक सब लोगों की हेल्थ के वास्ते मूहैया करे। लेकिन इस की तरफ तबज्जह नहीं दी जाती। लोगों तक न्यूट्रिटिव फूड पहुंचाने का सिवा इस के कोई तरीका नहीं है कि दूध उन लोगों को दिया जाय, खुसूस हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश के अन्दर जहां पर लोग गोशत खाने के ज्यादा आदी नहीं हैं। यह चीज दफा ४७ व ४८ में दर्ज है, जो कि कांस्टिट्यूशन के मुताबिक हर स्टेट पर बाइंडिंग है। यह स्टेट पार्लिसी का सवाल है जो कि फंडामेंटल राइट्स से भी ज्यादा जरूरी है और जिस के लिए कहा गया



### [पंडित ठाकुर दास नार्वच]

है कि उसे एम्प्लॉय किया जाना चाहिए। स्टेट बासिली होने की वजह से यह गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का फर्ज हो जाता है, लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस की तरफ तवज्जह नहीं दी और एक तरह से कांस्टिट्यूशन की खिलाफत की। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने कभी भी पार्लिकल ३५५ को ब्रांज खोल कर नहीं पढ़ा कि उन का फर्ज है कि सारी स्टेट्स के अन्दर इस चीज को जारी करायें। अब हम सवाल पूछते हैं, हम रेजोल्यूशन पेश करते हैं कि सारी स्टेट्स के अन्दर इस काम को उठाया जाय तो यहां कह दिया जाता है कि यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का फर्ज है। यह हजिज स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का फर्ज तो है ही, यह गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का फर्ज है कि कांस्टिट्यूशन के मुताबिक सारी स्टेट्स के अन्दर काम चले। इस की तरफ यहां पर कभी तवज्जह नहीं दी जाती। इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह बेसिक चीज है, सब से इम्पार्टेंट चीज है, जिस पर यहां ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। हमें बताया गया कि साइसोटोप्स हमारे यहां आयेंगे। लेकिन पता नहीं वह कब आयेंगे और कब हमारे यहां फूड प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा। इस से कहा जाता है कि हमारा प्रोडक्शन बहुत बढ़ायेगा। कब वह होगा मुझे पता नहीं, लेकिन जो प्रोडक्शन का तरीका हमारे हाथ में है, जिस के लिए सब से ज्यादा जानवर हमारे देश में हैं, उस की तरफ गवर्नमेंट तवज्जह नहीं देती। इस हाउस का फर्ज है कि वह गवर्नमेंट को मजबूर कर दे, गवर्नमेंट के हाथ बांध दे, गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ संप्रभोर मोशन छाये कि जब तक गवर्नमेंट इस चीज को ठीक नहीं करेगी तब तक देश के अन्दर हजिज सस्ती नहीं होगी।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : ध्याप लायें मोशन हम ध्याप को सपोर्ट करेंगे।

पंडित ठाकुर दास नार्वच : ध्याप हमें हजिज सपोर्ट नहीं करेंगे, ध्याप को इस के लिए हिफ मिला जायेगा।

मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि ध्याप की बहुत का असर यह होना चाहिए कि एक ऐसा रिप्लिस्टिक मिनिस्टर हमें मिला है इस तरह की चीजें जो हम बतलाते हैं उन की तरफ ध्यान दे, इतनी प्रोजेक्शन वाला मिनिस्टर हमें मिले जो कि फूड प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाये।

मैं निहामत इम्कसारी से कहता हूं कि जहां ऐनिमल हस्बैंड्री का सवाल है, उस तरफकी भी जाय। लेकिन असल में होता यह है इस में एकतरफा कारवाई की जाती है। ध्याप फूड प्राब्लेम जो है वह इस तरह की नहीं है कि उस की इधर उधर की बातें कह कर ढाल दिया जाय। अब वक्त आ गया है कि हम इस की तरफ ज्यादा तवज्जह किया करें। साथ ही ऐसी चीजों का भी सवाल है जो कि इस देश में पैदा होती हैं और जानवरों की खुराक के काम आती हैं। जनावराला मुन कर हरान होंगे, मैं ने पिछली दफा फिगर्स दिये थे, वह दूसरे मुल्कों को भेज दी जाती है। ग्वार जो जानवरों के खाने की चीज है, उस का गम निकाल कर दूसरे मुल्कों को भेज दिया जाता है। यहां पर खली बनती है वह इस्तेमाल की जाती है खाद के वास्ते, यह नहीं है कि वह जानवरों को खिलाई जाय ताकि उन की दूध देने की ताकत बढ़े। जितनी भी चीजें जानवरों के खाने की हैं, उन का सदुपयोग नहीं किया जाता।

अभी मेरे लायक दोस्त ने काऊ डंग का बिक्र किया। मैं ने कुछ फिगर्स भेजे थे मिनिस्टर साहब के पास। उन्होंने उन को देखा। मैं बाबाद बतलाऊं तो मुझ में कहने की जुरत है कि इस देश के अन्दर ऐनिमल हस्बैंड्री का जो कंस्ट्रिब्यूशन है वेसमल इम्फज में यह २५ परसेण्ट है। ध्याप में देखा हूं कि फर्स्ट फाइव इयर प्लेन में हम ने इस के लिए कुछ नहीं किया। सेकेंड फाइव इयर प्लेन में साबद उस के कुछ बेटर रिजल्ट नजर आते, लेकिन जो कुछ किया था वह है वह काफी नहीं है।

ई छर्च करणा कि सेकैन्ड फाइव इयर प्लान का वो सारा बाकी है, इस में किसका क्या किया गया है वह सारे का सारा खर्च कर दिया जाना चाहिए और आइन्दा प्लान में जो सब से ज्यादा जरूरी चीज है, उसे सब से ज्यादा क्या दिया जाना चाहिए ।

**D. Krishnaswami (Chingleput):**  
 Sir, an excruciating experience to sit through a debate on food, for one finds that this House sometimes raises important issues and enters the paradise of abstract theories.

The crux of the problem today is that while the wholesale price indices of rice, wheat and pulses are lower today by about 3 per cent, 6 per cent and 12 per cent than what they were a year ago, public indignation at the high level of food prices continues. We cannot dismiss this indignation by quoting statistics of wholesale price indices. Surely it will be conceded that as a result of record harvest of 3 million tons in 1952-53 the prices did not rise as much as they did during the lean months from May to August last year. But let it also be realised that notwithstanding the bumper crops, notwithstanding the fact that we had substantial imports from abroad the prices have not gone down as much as we anticipated.

There is a closely allied issue, partly statistical but which, nevertheless, has a vital bearing on public attitudes. The present index of wholesale prices for foodgrains takes into account about 508 quotations. A sizable proportion of these quotations is inevitably from producing centres in surplus States. It is right from the point of view of compiling index that we should adopt this procedure, but under a normal market system the wholesale prices in the producing centres set a tone for the general level of prices throughout the country. If prices are high in one area foodgrains move to it and depress prices.

But what happens when restrictions on movement of foodgrains are imposed? The result is that there are

low prices in surplus States which get fully reflected in the index, and there are high prices in the deficit States which are only partially reflected, if at all, in the index. The price index is low, but in the deficit States which have a fairly dense population the prices are excessively high. This is the explanation of the apparent contradiction of low prices as reflected in the wholesale price indices and public wrath at high prices.

The other important point about recent trend in prices, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, is that while the indices of foodgrain prices have been reasonably steady, the prices of other food articles such as milk, meat, spices, tea, coffee, sugar and gur, have mounted up very steeply. In the case of some commodities like clove and cardamom, import restrictions are the villain of the piece. In the case of commodities like milk, eggs and meat, supplies have not been commensurate with increased demand,—a consequence of increase in money incomes. In the case of tea and coffee our export demand has been rising rapidly, but we have allowed internal demand also to rise. In the case of sugar and gur the difficulty of obtaining sugar in certain States has forced up gur prices. What is the result? The result in brief is that the wholesale index of food articles is today higher by six per cent over what it was last year and by about 25 per cent over what it was in 1952-53.

Now, it is clear that the present system of each State remaining as a separate zone has broken down in many cases. We expected good harvests and movement restrictions in surplus States to lead to the States obtaining substantial procurements of foodgrains. These procurements, with substantial imports from abroad were expected to force down prices, but procurement has been very poor. Indeed, whenever a State has attempted to procure directly in the open market, prices have risen very sharply. Nor is it politically feasible to procure at fixed prices. Even the

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

Kerala Government under Communist rule recoiled from this prospect. In brief, deficit States have borne the full brunt of these movement restrictions.

The Food Minister the other day pointed out that we should have a single zone. Now, it is a grand idea. In fact, we have not as yet reaped the benefits of a common market, the result of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's monumental achievement of integrating India into one unit, but in the short run, this is not practicable. There are so many difficulties. For instance, the strain on our railway transport facilities would be great. There would also initially be a crisscross movement of foodgrains from one centre to the other. Let us realise that it will imply a violent break with a pattern of distribution and market arrangements which rightly or wrongly have emerged during the past seven years.

Now, I agree with my hon. friend that the other alternative is to modify the present system by enlarging the food zones so that each zone is self-sufficient in the major cereals of the area. This would tend to equalise prices in different areas and improve the effectiveness of the market. But here I wish to emphasise once more the problem of deciding whether the zones are really self-sufficient and of providing cereals and pulses in which a particular zone is deficient. The so-called southern zone which might be held as a model, cannot be termed a genuinely self-sufficient zone, for, no realistic assessment of the needs of Madras, Kerala and Andhra was made. Unless the Government really attempts to solve the problem and ensure that these zones are properly self-sufficient, it is no use flaunting this zone as a model to be copied by others. The Centre, even after a zone is formed, should provide cereals and pulses in which a zone is deficient, and this ought to be an integral part of any zonal arrangement. Besides, there is the problem of meeting the requirements of large consuming centres and

port towns like Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta and other urban centres ought to be met from the centre. To achieve this efficiency, the Centre will have to play a more active role in purchasing, storing and distributing foodgrains. But this does not necessitate or imply monopoly trading by the State in foodgrains. Indeed, the State must enter the foodgrains trade only in order to act as a market leader, but it does not, and indeed, it should not have to be a monopolist. The State has neither the organisation nor the aptitude for taking over fully the wholesale trade in grains.

My hon. friend the Food Minister referred to the distribution of foodgrains by fair price shops. Today, we have about 50,000 fair price shops. Even if we double it within another year or two, it still would not be sufficient to meet the demands of our population. What is the alternative that faces us? As everyone knows, the retail foodgrain shops are highly imperfect and, in the jargon of economics, there is a great deal of market imperfections for those retail trade shops. But it does not mean that we should simply give up or throw our hands in despair and say that nothing can be done. No trader lives by profit alone. There are other motives which operate as well and it is a great mistake to think that some of these non-profit incentives cannot be exploited to the full. Indeed, in the past, nearly four decades ago, honest traders were made Justices of the Peace and according to all accounts that have appeared, they showed how they have behaved. It is clear that in periods of food crises they acted very well and very appropriately.

I suggest to the Food Minister that he should give all the impetus to the organisation of retail trade associations. They can be made to work efficiently. They can ensure that prices charged are uniform and reasonable in foodgrains. There is today an enormous scope for this, but let us realise that if they do not

behave properly, they can be punished and there is no doubt that we have sufficient powers to punish them. At the same time, our recognition of such associations must be positive and helpful. Otherwise, those running such associations will have the worst of both the worlds. They would lose caste with those who are black marketeers and they would not have attained a social position in our society. But I do recommend to my hon. friend the Food Minister to think seriously on the problem of organising retail trade associations, for, I feel that however much he might attempt to open fair price shops, they cannot be a substitute for the retail trade as such, and if we wish to improve the morality of the retail trade, one such way is organise these retail trade associations and thus show that we can do a great deal through public co-operation.

I should like to refer briefly to one or two points which my hon. friend the Food Minister brought to our notice. He said that he was willing to have a buffer stock of five million tons. It is excellent to have a buffer stock of five million tons. But there are certain questions which I would like to ask. Has the Planning Commission overcome its prejudice in the matter of extending ware-house facilities? At present we have ware-house facilities to store  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million tons or thereabouts. Secondly, if we decide to procure, I suggest that the Government should adopt the procedure which they adopted in 1957-58. It was not a very good year for procuring foodgrains through agencies. But then it was possible for those agencies to substantially procure foodgrains at fairly normal prices with the result that we were able to build up proper buffer stocks.

The third and the more important point is that a substantial portion of the foodgrains should be procured from within our country and not imported from abroad. What is the grave danger we are facing? The grave danger about the recent rises in price trends lies not in the upward

movement of cereal prices—though that has been something and it is subject to seasonal fluctuations—but the gravest danger is the slow, persistent and creeping rise in prices of all other components, fuels, lubricants, manufactures and intermediates, which have tended to raise the floor for the general level of prices. When we discuss the rise in prices of foodgrains and other things, we have also to remember that another rise is occurring in different sectors of our economy, a rise which cannot be ignored. Even if there is a bumper crop, they will not slide down as in the past but when there is an indifferent harvest, they will rise further. There is thus a strong bias in favour of prices creeping up little by little after spells of steadiness. I warn the Food Minister against ignoring these trends in our economy, and I hope that the Planning Commission and other bodies will be very reasonable.

If I refer to the Planning Commission, it is because I have felt that that body with its superannuated wisdom, has seldom shown a sense of realism, and has generally tried to play the role of the fifth wheel in the Cabinet coach of our administration. Minister after Minister has got up and defended the Planning Commission and the reason why the House has been severe on Ministers is not because they have not submitted to the Planning Commission but because the House feels that a body which is constitutionally not responsible to this House cannot be brought to book and the only other man who can be made a scapegoat is the Minister. I hope that the Food Minister will show sufficient courage to stand up to the Planning Commission. It is my view that unless we have a genuine form of Cabinet Government, where Ministers are really responsible to this House, we will have a repetition of what occurred in the past, a Food Minister resigning or relinquishing office because he was more loyal to the Planning Commission and not sufficiently loyal to this House.

**Shri Mahanty:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, any debate on the food situation can have two distinct aspects—the micro-aspect and the macro-aspect, the short-range aspect and the long-range aspect. But I venture to think that today, situated as we are, we are not considering the long-range aspect, even though it is very important from many points of view. Today the real crux of the situation, so far as I understand, is the spirally increasing rise in food prices, which is almost competing with the rise in food production. We have almost reached the target of production, which we had laid down for the second Five Year Plan. Our target was 75 million tons and as against that 75 million tons, today we produce 73.5 million tons. That is not a bad achievement at all. But when we consider this with the increasing prices, we are really confronted with almost a baffling situation. We had expected the hon. Food Minister to have given pointers or indications to these baffling issues, without taking us to his very laudable schemes for the future. We are very much concerned with the future, but today we are more concerned with the present and I submit that any realistic discussion on the food situation has to confine itself to the bitter present, as it obtains today.

A little while ago, I have said that the food production is increasing, but the food prices are also increasing and the vicious circle has not yet been broken through, even though we have sacrificed an hon. Minister. The House will remember that Shri A. P. Jain had to quit the Cabinet in the rising crescendo of food prices as well as public criticism. Today it is only fit and proper that the Food Minister gives us here and now the steps he proposes to take to curb down the food prices, which is bedevilling all our plans for development and progress.

For instance, in 1956-57, our production was 68.7 million tons. The next year was a very unfortunate year for a variety of reasons and the

food production had gone down. But the year 1958-59, was a peak year from the point of view of food production. Yet, the food prices in 1958-59 were higher than the food prices which had obtained in 1957-58, which was an unfortunate year. 1959-60 is also a bumper year. We had a bumper crop this year, and yet the food prices which rule today are higher at certain points than the prices which had ruled last year. The market prices of Calcutta may be taken into account in this connection. I have no time; otherwise, I would have quoted those figures.

So, in this context, we have to analyse and examine the Government's proposal, or should I say the Food Minister's proposal, to withdraw State-trading in foodgrains. As he has very rightly said, State-trading is not an end in itself. But in this relative world, nothing is an end in itself. Even the Government is a means to an end; it is not the end in itself. Everything in this world is a means to an end. But what we have to judge is whether the means which we have forged are going to serve those ends, if not, what inadequacies we suffer from and how best to remove them. But I regret to say that the hon. Food Minister has left us in the same darkness as we were before. (Interruption). It is a matter of opinion; if my hon. friend sees more light, I only wish him the best of luck.

Much has been said against State-trading in foodgrains, which I can appreciate. But I wonder how the memory of the ruling party is so proverbially short. It was only in the Nagpur Congress that so much was said about State-trading in foodgrains. But I do not place my case on the resolution which was passed in the Nagpur Congress. The basic fact has to be remembered that you have to maintain a consistent price-line if you are going to achieve anything worthwhile, be it the second Five Year Plan or the third. Today we know from the initial papers which have been worked out by the

Planning Commission that our production is not commensurate with the rise in the national income. Today or tomorrow, you are going to be faced with that situation when you are going to formulate the basis of the third Five Year Plan.

Why has this kind of thing happened? It is because we have not been able to maintain a consistent price-line. It has not been able to enthuse the rural masses or the urban city-dwellers or the workers in the fields and factories. How are you going to maintain a consistent price-line? As a result of our experience in 1957 the Government was forced to take to State-trading in foodgrains. In all humility, I may say that the Government was never serious or sincere in giving effect to State-trading. A working group was appointed in the Food Ministry to work out the programme and the plan of State-trading in foodgrains. I can say with all sense of responsibility that they merely played with the fringe of the problem; they never reached the core.

At that time we had given two warnings. We said, do not entrust the scheme to the traders, the hoarders, the black-marketeers, whose only mission in life is to thwart the scheme. The country knows, this House knows, that this entire scheme was left as though on a platter of silver in the hands of the very same people whose only mission in life was to thwart it. Having done that, it is not absolutely honest to say that State-trading in foodgrains has been a failure. I ask, did you give it ever a fair trial?

The Deputy Minister had stated elsewhere that on account of the cordoning off the States, they were not able to mop up the excesses in the surplus States. That is an absolutely wrong statement and I repudiate it. I wish the hon. Minister repudiates it and withdraws it. Take, for instance, rice. Your target was, out of 28 million tons of rice production, you wanted to build a stock of 2 million

tons of rice. I say, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have contributed to about 1.7 million tons to it.

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is wrong. I will come to those figures.

Shri Mahanty: How much have they contributed?

Shri S. K. Patil: They do not produce as much.

Shri Mahanty: Orissa produces 22 lakhs tons of rice.

Shri S. K. Patil: Yes; lakhs and not millions.

Shri Mahanty: I am sorry; I stand corrected.

An Hon. Member: It is a dangerous slip.

Shri Mahanty: Many more dangerous slips occur; it is only a slip of the tongue. You have almost been able to build your stock of rice up to the target you had set yourself. I want to ask, where has the State-trading in foodgrains stood in your way? You had said that in deficit States, when the Government entered the market, the prices shot up. The prices did not shoot up because the Government entered the deficit States' markets. The prices shot up because you had absolutely left yourself helpless in the hands of the very same traders and manipulators whose only job in life is to trade in human misery and starvation. While the pavements of Calcutta were crying for the blood of those hoarders and black-marketeers, you had entrusted the very scheme in the hands of Pasupatidas and Sons and others, whose very job in life was to frustrate it. So, there is no good saying it was a failure. You can say so for reasons best known to yourself.

Shri S. K. Patil: May I just say to help the hon. Member that neither of us who spoke on this subject has ever said that it is a failure?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He is addressing me perhaps!

**Shri S. K. Patil:** You can look after yourself

**Shri Mahanty:** Therefore, I beg to submit that State trading in food-grains has not failed in building food stocks which was our aim. It has also not contributed to shoot up the prices. If anything has contributed to shooting up of the prices, it is the unholy alliance between the Government and the food traders, whose very purpose and mission in life was to thwart State trading.

I come to another aspect, and that relates to the food zone. This morning I raised a point of order, the only purpose of which was to take the Government into confidence, so as not to create an occasion in future to say that "they did not tell us". The hon. Food Minister said "I will tell wherefrom I derive my authority". He derives his authority from the Essential Commodities Act, clause (3), sub-clause (d) of the Essential Commodities Act of 1955. That Essential Commodities Act was enacted under article 369 of the Constitution—temporary and transitional provisions of the Constitution. This article relates to inter-State trade, as opposed to intra-State trade. I do not know why the legal advisers of the Food Ministry have missed this fundamental point. The Essential Commodities Act, even though it was legally bad enough, even though it was constitutionally bad enough in the year 1957, it was only good for the purpose of inter-State trade. I have no time, therefore, I do not wish to repeat it.

It is clear from the wording of article 369, sub-clause (a), "trade and commerce within a State" that it was under this article the Essential Commodities Act was originally enacted and then extended. But today you have to come to this House under article 303(2) of the Constitution; there is no-escape from it. The wordings are clear and the mandate is

specific, because this relates to building inhibition against free trade, giving preference to some States against some other States. For instance, Madhya Pradesh will be linked with Bombay. I have great admiration for the hon. Food Minister but with all respect and with all humility I agree with him to bring down the food prices in his own constituency in the City of Bombay. But let him not create any difficult situation in Madhya Pradesh, the rice bowl of Madhya Pradesh. Economic parity of the Madhya Pradesh rice bowl peasants cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be equated with that of the urban city dwellers in Bombay. The same thing can be said about Orissa and Calcutta. I told him once, I told him twice and I repeat it here—we undertake to supply to Calcutta every single grain of ours which is surplus. We undertake that. But we want it to be done through State trading in foodgrains. That has been the view of the Orissa Government also.

What right has the Government not to tell this House what the views of the State Government are. If the constitutional personality of the States are going to be tinkered like that, if they are going to be toys in the hands of a ruthless centre like this, then—I do not know—I think it is time enough to bid good-bye to this Constitution and this scheme or pattern of things. What do I say? You are absolutely right when you say India will be one zone. I am the first person to reciprocate that sentiment. But for that you have to bring about economic parity between States and States. For that first you have to bring about parity between the rice bowl of Madhya Pradesh and the rich and prosperous cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad. It is the primary producers of the rice bowl of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa who have to build the super-structure of the industrialisation of this Plan and all that.

So, if in the interests of saving your consumers in the big cities, who are politically better-organised, who are possibly your voters, who are



possibly your main bulwark, if for them you are going to sacrifice the fundamental interests of the consumers who are also the producers in the economically backward State, then it will be an injustice which the Parliament will be doing, not only to the Constitution but also to these States. If he wants to do it, let him come through the normal procedure, there be a legislation, let there also be a specific purpose for which these zones are going to be formed; let there be a legislation, let there also merits and let the Parliament give consent to it, and not like this under an omnibus motion bringing large matters of policy and seeking the approval of Parliament.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I have sought, with your permission, to intervene in the debate to answer certain points that have already been raised by some hon. Members, leaving of course the major aspects and more serious aspects of policy to be dealt with by my senior colleague when he replies to the debate. Usually the food debates are being held on the floor of this House in the context of very difficult food situations, so much so that we usually get ourselves lost in problems of distribution and allied matters, in the course of the debate, when the only remedy is increased production. Members usually do not attach much importance to it, nor discuss it thoroughly.

According to me, this debate marks a real shift in the practice so far adopted. I must say that the keynote of the Minister's speech was a passionate appeal for increase in production. He has not only made an appeal but he has also dealt with the various aspects governing increased production.

A very high priority is now sought to be given to the targets of food production, and the targets proposed and the programmes set out for the Third Plan are with a view to place the food economy on a sound footing

and enable us to depend on our production to meet all our needs.

I was really surprised when I listened to the speech of the hon. Member, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy. He was blaming the Food Minister for having devoted much of his time to problems of food production, rather than problems of supply and distribution. According to Shri Dwivedy, food production must be solely left to the States and the Centre should not have anything to do with that. The Centre should only look to the problems of supply and distribution. I am glad that other members of this House do not subscribe to this view. From the substitute motions that have been tabled I find that Members attach importance to the problem of increased food production. The other day also Shri Dwivedy has been pooch-pooching the idea of self-sufficiency and all that. Shri Tangamani also referred to it. He said that we have been speaking about self-sufficiency in food for such a long time, from the year 1949 onwards. It is true. We have been speaking about food self-sufficiency since 1949, because we launched our Grow More Food campaign in that particular year.

I may also say that at that time when we launched the Grow More Food campaign it was the idea to achieve self-sufficiency in food by the year 1952. We then thought that with an additional production of 4.3 million tons of foodgrains, with the then level of consumption it would be possible to attain more or less self-sufficiency in the matter of food.

But I beg of this House to consider the things which have taken place subsequently. In the year 1949-50 our foodgrains production was in the region of 54 million tons, cereals as well as pulses taken together. In the year 1958-59, as has been pointed out by the hon. Member, who just preceded me, we have reached—I do not say a bumper crop—peak production, that is 73.5 million tons. For easy calculation, we will say 74 million tons. That means that during the



[Shri A. M. Thomas]

last ten years there has been an increase to the extent of 20 million tons, that is, at an average of 2 million tons every year. The increase every year may vary, but on an average it is 2 million tons.

We had thought that by the production of 4 million tons, on the level of consumption then, we would be able to achieve self-sufficiency. Then since we found in 1952 that it was not possible and that we may have to import some quantity, we introduced the term relative self-sufficiency. That was the term used for the period following 1952. When subsequently, even after so much of production, we have not been able to attain self-sufficiency, this target of self-sufficiency has become, to use the same expression which has been used by the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee, a moving target.

All the same, I would like the hon. Members to consider that if we had taken the then level of consumption, that is, the level existing in 1949-52, we would have been in a position to export some quantity by this time. By the increase in consumption to the extent of one ounce of cereals or foodgrains, the additional commitment that the nation would have will come to about 5 million tons. I would beg of this House to consider that aspect. One ounce of increased consumption means an additional commitment of 5 million tons.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** You never thought that you will take....

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** I am just coming to that.

Although with this increased production of 20 million tons we have not been able to attain self-sufficiency, the House has to consider necessarily some aspects. One aspect

certainly is the growth of population. Of course, the growth of population had also been taken into account when we talked about self-sufficiency. In 1951 our population was 362 million. Two projections have been made to this figure—one by the Census Commissioner himself and the other by the Central Statistical Organisation. According to the Census Commissioner, going by the past figures, the population in 1961 would be 410 million. According to the Central Statistical Organisation, in 1961 the population would be 431 million. In 1971, according to the Census Commissioner, our population, based on past figures, will be 481 million and according to the Central Statistical Organisation it would be 528 million. So, this is one aspect that we have to consider when we speak about self-sufficiency.

The second aspect that I would ask this House to consider is the improvement in the purchasing power of the people. Along with that, I would ask the House to consider also the heavy developmental expenditure that we are incurring under the various plans that we are working. These two aspects, according to me, have to be considered together. There is no doubt with regard to the fact that our standard of life is rising. It is a very healthy feature. Our consumption requirements are also going up. This also is a very healthy feature. The total investment in the economy has been increasing from year to year. I am giving certain figures which the House may consider.

In 1956-57, public investment amounted to Rs. 641 crores. It amounted to Rs. 863 crores in 1957-58; to Rs. 1,064 crores in 1958-59 and during 1959-60, that is, during the year in which we have entered, the plan investment would be Rs. 1,092 crores. We are also.....

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** In industry and agriculture.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** I am coming to industry . . . Yes, that is public investment in industry and agriculture.

Deficit financing, the House knows, has been of the order of Rs. 1,200 crores from 1956 to 1960. I would now come to the investment in the private sector also. According to the investigations which have been undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India, investment in the private sector comes to about Rs. 700 crores a year compared to an average of about Rs. 500 crores which was estimated in the Second Five Year Plan.

14.56 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair.]

So, over the original estimate of Rs. 500 crores in the Second Five Year Plan there has been an increase to the extent of Rs. 200 crores on an average. Just consider, public investment of the order of Rs. 1,000 crores and private investment bordering on Rs. 700 crores, in all Rs. 1,700 crores, being injected into the public every year. That will certainly have its effect on the price factor also.

**Shri M. K. Ghosh** (Jamshedpur): That expenditure would go out.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** I just said that with the purchasing power that the people get, the demand for foodgrains and other articles would naturally go up.

**Shri M. K. Ghosh:** That would go out and not to the people. The amount which has been spent on importing machinery and other things on planning should go out and would not be distributed among the people.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** To that extent, it may be so.

Increase in production has, I must say, tended to moderate and absorb

the inflationary impact to a certain extent, otherwise the prices would have gone up. I ask this House to show a little more of understanding and appreciation of this aspect of the problem. In considering an appropriate food policy, this large growing and increasingly complex economy has also to be taken into consideration. There are other factors which are known, namely, rapid urbanisation and the producers themselves consuming much more than they used to consume originally. All these questions have also to be taken into consideration.

It is after taking all these into consideration that we have fixed tentative targets for the Third Five Year Plan. The House knows about the report of the Ford Foundation team. It recommended that by the end of the Third Five Year Plan, to meet the consumption requirements of this country, there must be a production of not less than 110 million tons of foodgrains. That will be 37 million tons over and above the record production of 73.5 million tons in 1958-59 and will have to be achieved over a period of about seven years. I need not tell the House that an all-out effort will have to be made to reach this high target.

I will next come in some general way to the question of buffer stock operations and whether imports are necessary. Hon. Members were condemning the practice of importing more and more foodgrains. I would recall to this House the position that we found ourselves during the year 1955. Early in 1955 we found that foodgrain prices had reached the rock bottom level or so, and then towards the end of 1955 they began to rise and even a stock of 15 lakh tons was not sufficient to serve as buffer stock operations. At that time we even thought, having had two or three consecutive good harvests, that self-sufficiency was round the corner. I must confess that we relaxed a little, but as far as the Food and Agriculture Ministry is concerned, as is

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

borne out by the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee's Report, it was even then in favour of a large buffer stock, but that was not built up. I do not want to enter into the reasons why a large buffer stock was not built up at that time. Now we have the context of a better cycle of production. Last year we had a good crop. This year also we are going to have a good crop, and possibly next year also. That may perhaps temporarily alleviate our difficulties, but even then the idea of the Food and Agricultural Ministry is that we should never make the mistake that we committed on the previous occasion when there were two or three consecutive years of good production. That underlines the necessity of building up a huge buffer stock pointed out by the hon. Minister when he initiated the debate.

15 hrs.

When we speak about imports, we have also to take into consideration the advantages we have of imports under Public Law No. 480 under which about 40 per cent will be by way of grants, 20 per cent for meeting the expenditure of the American officials and other establishments here, while the balance 40 per cent will be given to us by way of loan for financing our own development projects here. This arrangement, therefore, would certainly be a mutually advantageous arrangement, advantageous to us and also to the United States. So, the terms under which we are importing these large quantities may also be considered when the Government is blamed for these large imports.

The next point is about the price trends to which my hon. friend Shri Tangamani referred. He referred to some statement that I made in the Rajya Sabha. I am sorry he ought to have given the full picture that I gave to the Rajya Sabha. I have nothing to hide from this House or the other House, and I gave a clear picture of the price trend both in the

North and South. I made the statement that in the South the level of prices was a little higher than that existing last year, although the price of cereals taken as a whole was much lower. My hon. friend took that sentence and said that I had stated in the Rajya Sabha that the prices in the South were going up, without referring to the other part of my statement.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Even the Governor has stated that in his joint Address.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I am not yielding.

He also quoted some economic weekly of Bombay to which he and the party to which he belongs have got a particular fascination, and stated that on the index of food prices on 5-12-1959 was 119.9 but we have to take into consideration the fact that this is an index of all the food articles—not only cereals and pulses, but also milk, eggs, meat, fish etc. We all know that the prices of eggs, meat, fish and milk have gone up and hence the index is high. Even that has come down recently. According to the latest figure I have got, it is only 119.2.

The prices of cereals and other foodgrains, for which this Ministry has a special responsibility, are having a steady downward trend. The index for cereals has declined from 110.3 on 17th October, 1959 to 100.8 on 12th December, 1959. The index number of cereals was 105.3 on 12th December, 1958 but this year it is 100.8. The index number of wholesale prices of rice has declined from 112.9 on 24th October, 1959 to 101.3 on 12th December, 1959. The index number of the wholesale prices of wheat on 12th December, 1959 was 95.4 as compared to 114 on 12th December, 1958, so that there is a substantial reduction. We have also to consider that the price of wheat is steadily falling during the lean period when ordinarily it should rise.

I do not want to take up the time of the House by mentioning other facts. The fall in price has been most pronounced in Bihar, U.P. and West Bengal. I do not want to give the figures because I have to refer to some other points.

Next come to the question of zones. Of course, the Orissa-West Bengal Food Zone and the safeguards that we intend to adopt will be dealt with by the hon. Minister. I just want to give a short background to the formation of the zones. How in a matter like this there can be differences of opinion is clear even from the wording of the amendments that have been tabled to this resolution. Members coming from surplus States want their States to be cordoned off, and Members coming from deficit States want their States to be tagged on to adjacent States.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** It is a mis-statement. I come from a surplus State, and I was for a complete one unit much earlier than you started the zones.

**Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra):** What is the position of your Chief Minister?

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** He agrees.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Baloda Bazar):** He is talking of State Governments probably.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** All Members are not so generous and wise like Shri Mathur.

The crux of Shri Mahanty's argument is this, that we had a bitter experience of these larger zones and the decision to constitute each State into a zone was taken after mature consideration, and therefore there is no reason why that arrangement should be disturbed. I want to bring to the notice of the House some facts concerning that. Due to the very serious drop in production in 1957-58 to the extent of about seven million

tons of foodgrains, there were requests from the surplus States that their States should be cordoned off, so that whatever they had might not be drained off or sent to the deficit States. We knew even then that prohibition of export of foodgrains from a particular State, while helping that surplus State, would have an adverse effect on the other deficit States. Madhya Pradesh had not seen such a serious drop in production for a large number of years. So, we thought where the purchasing power was low, it would be better to accede to their request. The Government of India accordingly decided to prohibit in December, 1957 the export of rice from Madhya Pradesh and from U.P. Then, Bihar was also cordoned off. So, it was only when there was a substantial drop in production and there were even scarcity and famine conditions that we adopted this course. Whether we should adopt the very same course when there are better crops is a matter which has to be considered by this House.

**Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain):** This year, the production of the rice crop has gone down in Madhya Pradesh.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** Bihar was also cordoned off, at the same time, and as a corollary to that, West Bengal was cordoned off in January, 1958. Orissa was cordoned off in June, 1957 and later in February, 1959; the Western wheat zone comprising of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan was split up and each of these States was constituted into a new separate wheat zone. This was greatly influenced by some other decisions also which had been taken by Government.

Then, there were some aspects mentioned by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, which I would like to correct. He was saying that he had found that the system of State trading that was being adopted was a great success. As has just now been pointed out by the hon. Minister, we have never stated that State trading has

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

been a failure. Of course, we have said that in the State trading that has been adopted, some difficulties have been experienced, and we are trying to get over them. My hon. friend also read out some portions from The Report on Market Arrivals of Foodgrains—1958-59 season. As the House knows, the Prime Minister has constituted an all-parties consultative committee consisting of representatives of all parties in this country. After the putting into practice of the decision of the National Development Council for some time, it has been alleged by several Members from the Opposition that we never gave a fair trial to the scheme that had been adopted by the National Development Council, and that we were never sincere and so on. I would only refer the hon. Members to the statement that has been made by the Prime Minister in the other House a few days back, in answer to the criticism that has been made by the ex-Food Minister in some of the articles that he had written. When he was confronted with those articles, he said:

"As far as the Food and Agriculture Ministry is concerned, it wanted to push up the scheme."

—these were the words used by the Prime Minister; he further said—

".....and did everything in its power to see that the scheme succeeded."

So, it is not fair to make such a criticism.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** The point was whether adequate allocation was made for increasing food production as was desired by the National Development Council, and the Mussoorie Conference.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** That was a different matter altogether. That relates to increasing the target from 75 million to 80 million tons. I am not referring to that. I am referring to

the State trading scheme that has been adopted by the National Development Council.

**श्री साबोबाला (इन्दौर) :** समय थोड़ा है यहाँ बोलने वाले बहुत हैं। अभी समय लाने के बजाए मंत्री जी घन्ट म जवाब दे सकते थे।

**श्री राधे लाल व्यास :** मंत्री जी ही सब समय ले लेंगे तो हमको क्या मिलेगा।

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** But for these interruptions, I would have been able to finish quickly.

When the question came up before the consultative committee to which I was referring a little while ago, it was asked why the market arrivals had been dwindling and why it had not been possible to mop up the excess. In fact, the Members representing the Opposition made a demand that this matter had to be enquired into further. We enquired into that further, and two surveys were conducted, one by five agro-economic research farm management centres, which included a study of 21 markets, and another by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission. These two bodies, although they worked independently, came more or less to very nearly the same findings. And what were their conclusions? They are not as has been pointed out by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy. The conclusions were as follows:

"I. While the smaller producers appear to have sold their surpluses in the market, large and medium producers have tended to withhold stocks in expectation of being able to realise higher price in later months. Some of the larger producers have also been buying up from the small producers. There is evidence that large and middle farmers in particular have now

greater capacity to withhold produce from the market.....".

The second conclusion was this:

"2. The diminution of market arrivals has been more pronounced in deficit or marginally placed States where market prices have been considerably higher than the Government purchase prices."

The third conclusion was:

"3. ....There has been a tendency amongst the producers and traders to enter into transaction outside the normal market or point of sale, assembly or despatch."

Then, they have stated that because of the heavy disparity in prices there had been smuggling also.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** These conclusions have been challenged when Shri A. P. Jain had read them out; they are not true that the farmers have withheld the supply to them. For, there is Shri Raghunath Singh who comes from UP, and he is not finding any market to sell his own thousand maunds of wheat.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** This has not been challenged. If the hon. Member wants, I shall read out one or two sentences from the report. How can it be challenged? I have got the figures for U.P., and these figures show that in the U.P. markets, after the procurement operations started, the market arrivals came to even nil. I do not know how the hon. Member can make this statement.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Shri Raghunath Singh comes from U.P. and this is what he has stated.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** I would like to reply to this when I speak.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** That is why I think Shri Raghunath Singh who has got better knowledge of U.P. has moved an amendment to the effect that State trading has to be scrapped.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** And there should be decontrol also.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** In the report from which I have just now read out, it has been stated:

"In the U.P. and Punjab, the volume of market arrivals of wheat in the post-harvest months of the current year has been much smaller than in the corresponding months of the previous year. In Bombay, arrivals this year have shown an improvement over last year.....".

In Bombay, they had not at all adopted this scheme of State trading. Then, the report goes on to say about U.F. that:

"As a result of levy and price control, there has been some diversion of trade in wheat from the established markets to unauthorised and under-ground channels."

Regarding Rajasthan, they say:

"More recently, the pace of arrivals has slowed down in the mandis where purchases are being made by the State Government and has gone up in the mandis where there are no purchases."

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** That is right.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** So far as the Madras State is concerned, the report says:

"Only those of the larger producers who combined in themselves the roles of producer, trader and miller had cornered stocks."

Stating the reasons for the higher prices in the Southern Zone existing then, the report says:

"One of the reasons for this has been the tendency of traders to recoup from open sales what they lose by surrendering stocks to Government under the procurement scheme at controlled prices."

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

So, these are some of the conclusions that have been arrived at. So, when my hon. friend says that the present zonal system has succeeded, I have necessarily to refute that argument.

Then, the question was raised about land reforms, and it was stated that it was absolutely necessary for increased food production. It was stated that after the Nagpur Resolution, although it was promised that the necessary land legislation would be enacted in all the States by December, 1959, no progress had been achieved. With regard to that, I would say that that is, of course, the responsibility of the State Governments, but it would not be correct to say that no progress has been achieved in this field at all. The position with regard to this is as follows.

Legislation for abolition of intermediaries has been enacted and implemented almost fully. Secondly, as regards tenancy reforms, comprehensive legislation for tenancy reforms has been enacted in all States except a few where land legislation is pending. As far ceiling on landholdings legislation for a ceiling on existing holdings has been enacted in Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and the former State of Hyderabad. In Jammu and Kashmir, the ceiling has been enforced, and 4.6 lakh acres were declared surplus including 2.3 lakhs acres which were already in the possession of tenants. So, the charge that has been made by Shri Tangamani that only the State of Kerala has enacted this legislation, and it is being held up is not correct.

Shri Tangamani: That Bill has not been assented to yet.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Other States also have come forward to enact legislation. With regard to the particular legislation that the hon. Member has referred to, I may inform the hon. Member that even if the President gives his assent to it now, it would

not be possible to implement it, because there are some provisions such as the formation of the land tribunal or land board etc. which can be implemented only after the new Legislative Assembly comes into existence. For electing some members to the land tribunal or land board also, the panchayats have to come into being. So it would not be possible to implement this legislation now, even if it gets the President's assent.

Therefore, I am sorry that my hon. friend has taken this opportunity to make that point.

Mr. Chairman: May I request the hon. Minister to be very brief? There are a good many hon. Members who would like to speak.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I will take only five minutes more.

An Hon. Member: He has already taken 35 minutes.

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the question of fertiliser, Shri Tangamani raised some points. With regard to the two factories of which he made mention, there are some details with me. The Fertiliser Production Committee recommended three sites in Andhra Pradesh—Vijayawada, Kothagudam and Ramgundam—for the establishment of fertiliser factories. Vijayawada was put in category II and the others in category III. Neyveli was included in category I. So it has been given preference.

As regards Vijayawada, of course the matter has to be considered when we have our plans in the Third Plan. With respect to whether the erection of the plant could be speeded up and other things, of course, there is no provision for starting any fertiliser in Vijayawada at present. Concerning the Neyveli plant, the construction is expected to be completed by June-July, 1962 and we may expect production to commence in trial stages towards the end of 1962.



Coming to the quantity of fertilisers, as has been pointed out by the Minister when he initiated the discussion, this matter has been given top priority. Our idea in the Third Plan period is that there must be a production of 1.2 million on tons of nitrogen and 0.5 million tons phosphate. The present production (1959-60) comes to only 5 lakh tons of ammonium sulphate. We will be importing about 5 lakh tons. The demand comes to about 18 lakh tons. That is the position. So this is a matter which is given proper attention.

Then I come to my last point. My hon. friend questioned our competence to disturb the zonal arrangement with regard to Orissa. He even said that it would be unconstitutional to do so. Perhaps under the Essential Commodities (Temporary Powers) Act which was passed for five years under article 369 of the Constitution, that interpretation is correct. But the position after the passing of the Constitution (Third Amendment) Act, 1954 amending item 33 of the Concurrent List is different. It says:

"Trade and commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of—

"(a) the products of any industry where the control of such industry by the Union is declared by Parliament....."

we are not concerned with that—

"(b) foodstuffs, including edible oilseeds and oils."

Under (b) the Centre is entitled to have legislation regulating the transport and movement of foodstuffs and other things. It is under that item in the Concurrent List that the new Essential Commodities Act, which is now in force, has been passed. It is under that Essential Commodities Act that Orissa has been cordoned off into a zone. It is under that Act that we are going to link West Bengal and Orissa into one zone. So that there is absolutely no substance in the constitutional point that has been raised.

I do not wish to take up more time. The matter will be further dealt with at a later stage.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shri Radhelal Vyas.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Rajasthan goes unrepresented.

**Shri Khadiwala:** Madhya Pradesh also.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** So is the case of U.P.

**श्री राधे लाल व्यास :** सभापति जी, खाद्य मंत्री महोदय ने डिबेट को प्रारम्भ करते समय जो भाषण दिया है उसको दो भागों में विभक्त किया जा सकता है। पहले भाग में तो उन्होंने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि हमारे देश में जब तक खाद्य पदार्थों का उत्पादन काफी नहीं बढ़ाया जायेगा तब तक यह फूड प्राबलैम हल नहीं हो सकता। इसके बारे में जो भी प्रयत्न वह करना चाहते हैं, उनका उन्होंने वर्णन काफी विस्तार के साथ किया है। जहां तक खाद्य उत्पादन बढ़ाने का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूं कि कोई दो मत नहीं हो सकते हैं और देश का प्रत्येक निवासी हर तरह से शासन को इस में जो भी सहयोग आवश्यक होगा, सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार है। लेकिन मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में केवल इतना कहना है कि इस खाद्य समस्या को मैं कम से कम सन् १९४७ से देखता आ रहा हूं। सन् १९४७ से आज तक इन बारह बरसों में छः खाद्य मंत्री यहां पर आये हैं और आदरणीय पाटिल साहब छठे खाद्य मंत्री हैं और प्रत्येक खाद्य मंत्री ने यह बताया है कि खाद्य उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए काफी प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए और बड़ी बड़ी स्कीम्स इस हेतु बनाई हैं। लेकिन इतना होना पर भी आज हम देखते हैं कि सन् १९४७ में जहां हम थे, इस देश की आबादी बढ़ जाने के बावजूद भी और खाद्य उत्पादन बढ़ जाने के बावजूद भी, आज देश में अन्न की कमी है और इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए आप जो भी प्रयास करना चाहते हैं करें और मैं प्रार्थना



### [श्री राधे काल व्यास]

करता हूँ कि आपको इस में ईश्वर सफलता वल्ले और आप के खमाने में यह कमी दूर हो जाये ।

इस सम्बन्ध में और अधिक कुछ मैं कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ । एक सुझाव अवश्य मैं मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि प्रत्येक अवसर पर जब भी पार्लियामेंट का सेशन शुरू हो, उसके सामने कम से कम सही आंकड़े बिस्तार के साथ रख दिया करें जिस में यह दर्शाया गया हो कि क्या प्रबल हुए हैं, देश में कितना साधन बढ़ा, कितनी इरिगेशन फैसिलिटी बढ़ाई गई, साथ अधिक दे कर प्रति एकड़ उत्पादन किस हद तक बढ़ा है तथा क्या क्या सफलताएँ मिली हैं । ये बिटेस आप एक स्टेटमेंट की शक्ल में प्रत्येक राज्य के सम्बन्ध में हमारे सामने रख दिया करें, तो ज्यादा उचित होगा और इस परिपाटी को आप डालें और हाउस को विश्वास में लें . . .

श्री ब्रज राव सिंह : आंकड़े तो गलत नहीं दिये जायेंगे ?

श्री राधे काल व्यास : गलत दिये जायेंगे तो हम देख लेंगे कि गलत हैं या सही ।

तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि साध मंत्री इस पर विचार करें और प्रत्येक सत्र में नहीं तो कम से कम साल में एक बार बिस्तार के साथ फूड डिपार्टमेंट की रिपोर्ट के साथ नहीं बल्कि उससे बिल्कुल अलग यह चीज हमारे सामने साबें ताकि हम उस पर विचार कर सकें ।

दूसरा बिषय जिस के बारे में मैं अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का है । इस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के मामले को ले कर अब तक चितने साध मंत्री आये हैं, सभी ने नई नई पाबिधी हमारे सामने रखी हैं । उनके बारे में काफी परीक्षण हुए । मुझे मैं आश्चर्यपूर्ण अंशेय सबूत राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी वर्ष १९५७ में साध मंत्री बने । उनके समय में

एक बरीक्षण किया गया । डीकंट्रोल उस समय किया गया । महात्मा गांधी का तब बड़ा खोर था । मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि तब जो फूड मिनिस्टर काफ़्लेस हुई थी उस में सब स्टेट्स सिवाय एक दो को छोड़ करके इसके खिलाफ भी और नहीं चाहती थी कि डीकंट्रोल किया जाये । इस के बावजूद भी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने डीकंट्रोल किया । उसके बाद जयरामदास दीक्षित साहब साध मंत्री बने । उनके खमाने में फिर से फूड मिनिस्टर की काफ़्लेस हुई और बाहे सभी फूड मिनिस्टर इसके खिलाफ थे कि अब फिर से कंट्रोल लागू किया जाये, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने फिर कंट्रोल लागू किया ।

उसके बाद हम देखते हैं कि जो भी फूड मिनिस्टर आये उन्होंने कुछ न कुछ परिवर्तन किया पालिसी में लेकिन इतने परीक्षणों के बावजूद भी, हम इस नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंच सके हैं कि हमारे लिए कौन सी सही पालिसी है । इसको हम अभी तक तय नहीं कर पाये हैं । हर बार हमें कुछ न कुछ कराबी ही बिलाई देती है ।

जहां तक साधन के बितरण का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें कराबियां ही रही हैं और वह प्रश्न अभी तक हल नहीं हो पाया है । मैं साध मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस प्रश्न को बहुत जांच पड़ताल के साथ ही तय करें और इसमें कुछ भी रद्दोबदल करें, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जो कदम हम आगे बढ़ावें, उससे फिर पीछे हटना पड़े । उन्होंने बताया है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट अगर कंट्रोल रखती है तो उसे स्ट्रेचूटरी राखनिंग करना पड़ेगा, मोनोपली प्रोक्योरमेंट करना पड़ेगा और बड़ी तबाहल उठानी पड़ेगी । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बकरत पड़े तो यह भी आप करें ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सन् १९५७ के पहले गवर्नमेंट यह करती रही है और उसके अन्तर्गत सब से ज्यादा इतिहास कहाँ था । बालगंजूर, कीर्षी, मद्रास और

जेसूर इन चार राज्यों में, चूंकि वहां मोनोपली प्राक्वोरमेंट था, वहां स्टैंडर्टी राशनिंग था, हर मांस के जो भी सरपलत घनाज होता था, वह किसानों से ले लिया जाता था और हर एक को सरकार की तरफ से वह गारंटी दी गई थी कि उसकी तरफ से लाबाज मुहैया किया जावेगा राशनिंग के द्वारा और लोगों को हर दर भटकना नहीं पड़ेगा, उनको चिल्लाना नहीं पड़ेगा, उनको धोरगुल मचाना नहीं पड़ेगा और यह कहना नहीं पड़ेगा कि कीमत दे कर भी घनाज नहीं मिलता है, सब से अच्छी व्यवस्था थी। जिन राज्यों में यह व्यवस्था नहीं थी उन में स्थिति खराब थी। इसके बारे में काफी साहित्य है, ग्रेगरी की रिपोर्ट आप पढ़ें जोकि भागवत पीठा के तौर पर है साक्ष्य समस्या के बारे में और साक्ष्य समस्या को हल करने के लिए और बुराइयों को दूर करने के लिए, उसको आप देखें। फिर हमारे यहां डीकंट्रोल किया गया क्योंकि कियवई साहब के जमाने में अच्छी फसल हुई थी। उसके बाद जो कंट्रोल किया गया उसकी वजह यह थी कि फ्री वितरण नहीं चल सका, कीमतें बहुत बढ़ गई और उसके बाद जोन बने। जोन जब बने उस वक़्त मैंने निवेदन किया था कि बे ठीक नहीं बने। जोन्स के पक्ष में उबर्दस्त शब्दों में पैरवी की गई थी और कहा गया था कि बे बनने चाहियें। एक जोन बना दिया दक्षिण का। वह राइस जोन था, बिल्कुल ठीक था। पू. का जोन चार रियासतों का, असम, बंगाल, बिहार और उड़ीसा का था। वह भी ठीक था। लेकिन इधर क्या किया कि जो बम्बई राज्य गेहूं में और चावल में डिफिसिट था, कमी वाला प्रान्त था, उसकी मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान से मिलाया। जिस बम्बई को पंजाब से भी घनाज मिलता था, पंजाब को घसग रखा गया। पंजाब हिन्दुस्तान के उन प्रान्तों में से है जोकि काफी घनाज पैदा करते हैं, काफी गेहूं पैदा करते हैं, उस के साथ कुल १७ लाख की आबादी वाला दिल्ली प्रदेश मिला कर एक जोन बनाया गया। इसी प्रकार से उत्तर प्रदेश को भी घसग रखा गया।

15:31 hrs.

[SHRI MOHAMMED IMAM in the Chair.]

बोर्ड से जमाने के पहले, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, बम्बई को गेहूं और चावल ५० पी० से मिलता था, पंजाब से भी मिलता था, हिमाचल प्रदेश से भी मिलता था, मध्य प्रदेश से और राजस्थान से भी मिलता था। लेकिन उस के बाद उन्होंने एक छोटा जोन बना दिया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि राजस्थान में, वहां गेहूं के भाव मामूली तौर पर थे, तमाम गेहूं नायब हो गया। वहां की मंजियों के गेहूं दिखाई नहीं पड़ता था और राजस्थान भर में नाहि नाहि मच गई जहां का तमाम अच्छा गेहूं अहमदाबाद और बम्बई में चला गया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि हमारे यहां अच्छा गेहूं ३५ स० और ४० स० मन बिक गया। इतनी कीमतें बढ़ गई थीं। ज़रतीसगढ़ में दो साल पहले बम्पर क्रप चावल की हुई थी, वहां पर जब तक कोई कमी चावल की नहीं थी, लेकिन बम्बई में घनाज के जाने की वजह से वहां चावल के भाव बहुत ऊंचे बढ़ गये।

श्री आबब (मालेगांव) : काश्तकारों को पैसा मिलेगा।

श्री राधे सागर व्यास : काश्तकारों को अगर आप पैसा दिलाना चाहते हैं तो उस का यह ठीका नहीं है। इस प्रश्न पर मैं बाद में आऊंगा कि शासन काश्तकारों को बाकई पैसा देना चाहता है या नहीं। मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो यह जोन बन रहा बने है उस का एक नतीजा यह हुआ कि उन को राजस्थान को घसग करना पड़ा और मध्य प्रदेश और बम्बई को एक रखा गया। उसके बाद बम्बई को घसग कर के मध्य प्रदेश को भी घसग कर दिया। फिर यह घसग राज्य बना। आज की ब दो साल के ऊपर से मध्य प्रदेश घसग चल रहा है और हमारे वहां जो कीमतें बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ी हुई थीं, वह अधिक कम नहीं हुई। शासन ने जो गेहूं की कीमत रखी है वह १४ स० से १६ स० मन तक है। लेकिन इस

[श्री राधे लाल व्यास]

जमाने में भी वहां अच्छा गेहूं प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सकता। स्टेट में गेहूं की खरीदी बहुत कम है, लेकिन इस वक्त भी गेहूं १६ रु० मन से कम नहीं है। हल्के से हल्का गेहूं जो है वह १६ रु० से कम नहीं है और अच्छा गेहूं १८ रु० मन से कम नहीं है। मैं कल ही उज्जैन से आया हूं और वहां पता किया है।

श्री पु० र० पटेल (मेहसाना) : काश्त-कारों को उस की कितनी कीमत मिलती है?

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : मैं उस पर भी अभी आता हूं। मैं इस पक्ष में नहीं हूं कि उस के लिए कीमत कम हो, लेकिन मैं यह भी नहीं चाहता कि वह २०, २५ या ३० रु० मन बेचे। हम जानते हैं कि देश एक है और उस को अनाज खाने के लिए मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन क्या जोन्स के हटाने से बम्बई प्रदेश को सस्ता अनाज मिल सकेगा? नहीं मिल सकता। वहां के व्यापारी उस को खरीदेंगे। अभी हमारे यहां से चावल और गेहूं नहीं जा सकता है, लेकिन दूसरे सीरियल्स जा सकते हैं, ज्वार जा सकती है। जितना गेहूं मध्य प्रदेश में पैदा होता है उस से ज्यादा दूसरे सीरियल्स हैं जो हमारे यहां से जा सकते हैं, और बम्बई में वह जाते हैं, और उस की कमी को दूर करते हैं। और यही कारण है कि आज ज्वार बाहर के भाव गेहूं से मिलते जुलते हैं और किसानों को दाम काफ़ी मिल जाता है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जब उस वक्त ज्वार पर भी प्रतिबन्ध लगाया तो उस समय भूतपूर्व खाद्य मंत्री जी ने कहा कि किसानों के लिये कम से कम हम एक चीज छुट्टी रखना चाहते हैं ताकि अगर अदर सीरियल्स किसान ले जायें तो उन्हें उस की अच्छी कीमत मिल सके। इतनी छूट होने के बाद आज बम्बई के साथ एक जोन्स बनाने की बात कही जाती है, क्या यह कीमत की दृष्टि से ठीक होगा? मध्य प्रदेश की आबादी २ करोड़ ६१ लाख

है जब कि बम्बई प्रदेश ४ करोड़ ८२ लाख की है। मध्य प्रदेश में कितना सर्वग्य वह समझते हैं? ६, ७, ८ या १० लाख टन, सर्वग्य वह हर्गिज नहीं हो सकता और ४ करोड़ ८२ लाख की आबादी वाला प्रदेश भी उतना ही अनाज ईदा करता है। वह हम से सिर्फ ३ लाख टन कम ईदा करता है। वहां बूक पैदावार हम से ३ लाख टन कम है इस लिये हमारे यहां से १६ लाख टन अदर सीरियल्स जो हैं वह वहां खुशी से जा सकता है, मगर मध्य प्रदेश में अनाज की कीमतें बहुत ऊंची हो जायेंगी। मध्य प्रदेश एक गरीब प्रदेश है। हमारे यहां जो आदिवासी और हरिजन क्षेत्र हैं उन का अनुपात करीब ३४ प्रतिशत है। उन के लिये सरकार दूकानें खोलना चाहती है, लेकिन वह उस अनाज को नहीं खरीद सकेंगे।

यहां अक्सर कहा जाता है कि हम बफर स्टॉक रखेंगे, हम फेब्रर प्राइस शाप रखेंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बफर स्टॉक की बातें सुनहरी दिखाई देती हैं। हम ४०, ५० लाख टन अनाज का बफर स्टॉक हर साल रखने की बात करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो हम देश के राज्यों को अनाज देते हैं बाहर से आया हुआ उस के अलावा ५० लाख टन का बफर स्टॉक रखना चाहते हैं या जो अनाज हम उन को देते हैं वह उसी बफर स्टॉक में से होगा जो कि हम हर साल बचाते हैं। अगर उसी में से देना चाहते हैं जो कि ४०, ५० लाख टन का बफर स्टॉक हम बनाते हैं, तो बफर स्टॉक का कोई मतलब नहीं है। हां अगर इस के अलावा हम ४० या ५० लाख टन अनाज बफर स्टॉक के रूप में रखना चाहते हैं तब तो हम उस को समझ सकते हैं।

गत वर्ष जबकि केरल में अनाज बाहर नहीं जा सकता था, हमारे यहां भी फेब्रर प्राइस शाप्स खुलीं, उज्जैन और ग्वालियर ऐसे शहरों में। सुनने में आता है

कि उन दूकानों पर कोई भला आदमी जा नहीं सकता था। रात के दो बजे से ही लोग आ कर क्यू लगा लेते थे। उस समय में जो ब्लैक मार्केटिंग करने वाले लोग थे उन्होंने एक बन्धा बना लिया था वहाँ गड़बड़ करने का। कोई भला आदमी उन की बजह से वहाँ नहीं जा पाता था। इस लिये फेब्रर प्राइम श्राप्स की बात बिल्कुल गलत है। उस से प्रदेश सरकार की परेशानी हल नहीं हो सकती। वह बिल्कुल ही व्यर्थ की बात है। अगर आप कुछ करना ही चाहते हैं तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि बम्बई ऐसे शहरों को आप इस मामले में भूलग कर दीजिये। सारे देश में १२ ऐसे शहर हैं जिन की आबादी ४ लाख से ज्यादा है। आप स्ट्रेचुटरी राशनिंग इन १२ शहरों में कर दें। उन को कार्डन आफ कर दीजिये। अगर आज आप बम्बई राज्य के बम्बई, अहमदाबाद और नागपुर राज्यों को कार्डन आफ कर के उन में स्ट्रेचुटरी राशनिंग लागू करें तो मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि बम्बई प्रदेश में जो आज चावल और गेहूँ की कीमतें हैं वह कभी नहीं रह सकतीं। मध्य प्रदेश में और बम्बई में १ या २ ६० का ही अन्तर रह जायेगा। अभी मध्य प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी की वकिंग कमेटी की बैठक दो तीन दिन पहले भोपाल में हुई थी। उस में भी इस का प्रश्न आया था। उस में छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र से जो कांग्रेस के सदस्य आये थे उन्होंने काफी गम्भीरता से विचार करने के बाद तय किया जो हमारा सर्व्जस राइस है वह हम देना चाहते हैं।

अब मैं किसानों की हित की बात जो करते हैं उन की तरफ धाता हूँ। हम किसानों की कीमत को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार उन की कीमत को नहीं बढ़ाना चाहती है। राज्य सरकार चाहती है कि उन की कीमत २ ६० मन बढ़े और हम भी चाहते हैं कि २ ६० मन बढ़ जाय, लेकिन यहाँ कहा जाता है कि प्लैनिंग कमिशन ऐसी नहीं करता। जहाँ तक किसान को ज्यादा कीमत

देने की बात है, काश्तकार को १४ ६० मन राइस के लिये और १५ ६० मन गेहूँ के लिये मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि किसान की कीमत, जिस तरह से काम आज चल रहा है, उस से बढ़ने वाली नहीं है, घटेगी ही। और सरकार ऐसा कर रही है। जब भी इस के लिये कहा जाता है तो सरकार प्लैनिंग कमिशन की आड़ से कर कहती है कि गेहूँ और चावल के भाव नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। प्लैनिंग कमिशन तो गवर्नमेंट की बनाई हुई एजेंसी है। अगर गवर्नमेंट ईमानदारी के साथ अनुभव करती है कि किसान की कीमत बढ़ानी चाहिये तो उसे प्लैनिंग कमिशन से कह देना चाहिये कि यह हमारी पालिसी है हमें किसान का हित और ग्रहित का पता है। और ऐसा कह कर उन को कदम बढ़ाना है।

काश्तकारों को रेलवे हेड पर बड़ा कष्ट उठाना पड़ता है क्योंकि सरकार वहाँ पर उन से अनाज नहीं लेती। वह तो सिर्फ बैगन लोड ही खरीदना चाहती है। गांव के किसान जो छोटी-छोटी तादाद में गत्ता ले कर वहाँ पर आते हैं उन से सरकार नहीं खरीदना चाहती। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग पालिसी को सरकार स्वयम् खत्म कर रही है। जब तक स्टेट ट्रेडिंग को ठीक से नहीं चलाया जायेगा तब तक काम नहीं चल सकता है। अगर हमारी स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कामयाब हो जायेगी तो को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटी के जरिये से बढ़ना आरम्भ हो सकेगा और नागपुर रेजोल्यूशन में जो आदर्श हम ने सामने रखा था वह कामयाब हो सकेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Chairman, a few moments back, the hon. Deputy Minister intervened in the debate and referred to the total increase in the food production. When we say that there are a few factors to be considered. This increase may be due to the

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

increase in the area under cultivation or due to the increase in per acre yield. I would like to know to what extent or what percentage of this increase is due to increase in the yield per acre and what percentage is due to increase in the area? When we look to the records of our yields for the last 12-13 years, we shall find that there had not been any significant increase in the yield per acre of the foodgrain crops. If we want to achieve more yield, one of the important factors involved in this is that we must have high yielding varieties. From where are we going to get these high yielding varieties? These varieties of various foodgrain crops can be evolved in our agricultural research institutes. I am sorry to submit that the conditions and the attitude of the research workers in our research institutions are not according to the desired tempo or according to the needs keeping in view the conditions prevailing in our country. We find that they are carrying on more of paper work than actual useful research work. I would give an example. We take the example of a particular officer who had been working for the last five or six years on wheat crop in connection with fertiliser doses or some other problem like this. When that officer gets a promotion, immediately there comes a change in his agricultural research problem also. Likewise, when such a person is shifted to another problem, a new man comes in and certainly he would not have the same background which that person who had been working on that problem did. Our agricultural research programmes in the country certainly need a thorough enquiry and some kind of a committee or commission must be appointed to re-evaluate our whole agricultural research programmes so that these problems can be laid on sound lines keeping in view the various regional and zonal problems concerned with various foodgrain crops.

There is another very important factor as far as the increase in food

production is concerned—that is the supply of improved seeds. Here again, I would submit that the conditions prevailing today in various parts of the country in the seed multiplication farms are not very good. I would even go beyond this and say that the conditions are very bad. There are no nucleus seed multiplication farms in the country. The present farms are being handled by the State Government agriculture departments. They have no nucleus seed multiplication farms. The person in charge of these farms should not be an agricultural inspector but an expert. An expert should be put there. Unless there is hundred per cent. purity in the seed produced at the seed multiplication farms and the seed which is going to be supplied to the farmers, how can we be sure that when that seed is planted in the soil, we will get the desired increase in the per acre yield for which we have evolved and multiplied the seed at the seed multiplication farm after spending so much money and time? So, unless that is done, we do not get the desired results.

I agree that fertilisers also play a great part in increasing the yield. But the indiscriminate use of fertilisers in this country would, after a certain number of years, become a factor which would, instead of increasing the yield, lower it. Our farmers need to be told exactly how to apply and when to apply and how much to apply. Even at the Government agricultural farms, there are no standard doses for any crop; no standard methods of application for any crop. If these practices are not in operation at the Government agricultural farms to the extent of perfection which we want our farmers to adopt, from where is our farmer going to learn all these things? So, while the application of fertiliser is necessary, the right type of application and the technique of application are also very important factors.

There is absolute lack of co-ordination between the agriculture departments and the community development

departments. We have so many campaigns in our country. Every year we hear about the rabi campaign and the other campaigns. Sometimes, it is said that the responsibility for the supply of seed lies with the agriculture department. Sometimes distributing the seed is the responsibility of the block development officer. The supply of improved seeds gets lost between these two responsibilities. Not only during the campaign years or time but always, there should be a specific responsibility fixed upon all the officers who are directly connected with agricultural development and agricultural operations.

**Shri Sampath (Namakkal):** Mr. Chairman, about 1,800 years ago, our great Tamil teacher, Thiruvalluvar said:

*Ilanenrasai irupparai kanin  
Nilamennum nallal naghum*

which in English would read, 'Mother earth laughs at those who, being idle, complain that they have nothing to live upon'. This has never been more true than today. In spite of the vast potentialities for increased food production, we are cutting a sorry figure before the world as a nation whose main problem is how to feed its teeming millions. It is not a matter for gratification or pride that we depend more and more on imports of food-grains from foreign countries although the hon. Minister might tersely say that we pay for our imports. It is all right for nations like the United Kingdom and West Germany if they have to import their food requirements, for they are greatly advanced in industries and their export of industrial products is considerable. Ours is a land where a great majority of our population depend upon, and are engaged in, agriculture and we are most backward industrially. Therefore, there is no justification for this sort of concealed complacency of the Minister in saying that we pay and import.

Sir, after hearing the Food Minister when he initiated the food debate,

what we find is that there is another platitudinarian. His varied techniques to make his speech interesting failed to save his tired truisms from tedium. What has he said new except being oracular in telling that we would achieve self-sufficiency at the end of the Third Five Year Plan? He has not improved much upon his predecessors. Sir, may be in the Congress circles, there is a kind of hope that the present Food Minister will manage to tell a series of long tales more interesting than those of the Sultana of Arabian Nights.

We expected that our Food Minister would be in a position to explain to us through facts and figures the real position and the clear policies of the Government to improve the present position and solve this serious problem. We are sorely disappointed in that. The first part of his speech is an admission that the Government and its agencies have been guilty of losing proper perspective in this regard. Next he regretted how low our average yield per acre was when compared to those of the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia. Then he spoke about the wheat-beet and beet-wheat cultivation in Yugoslavia and he lingered on for some time on the musical aspect of it and about his enchanting meeting in Washington with the U.S. Congressmen and Senators and how he was amazed to know that they were all having their own farms and even the President of the United States of America had his own farm to do farming and all such things.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** Is the hon. Member's speech a parody of the Minister's speech?

**Shri Sampath:** Sir, I am not yielding, because the hon. Deputy Minister did not yield to Shri Tangamani and other hon. Members when they wanted to seek some clarification.

It was in fact the travellogue part of his speech which, if we had but arranged a meeting under the auspices of the Parliamentary Group in the Central Hall soon after his return from

[Shri Sampath]

the voyage, could have been saved. When he was describing how the U.S. Senators and the President are owning farms and because of that fact they were able to manage their agricultural affairs better, I felt and many other Members of this House have as well felt whether he was opposing the much talked of land reforms. For, only a few minutes earlier before he began his speech the able Deputy Home Minister, Shri Datar, when he was moving the Tripura Land Reform Bill, enlightened us on the evils of absentee landlordism and his Government's determination in wiping out not only the absentee landlordism in particular but landlordism in general. Sir, the unity in diversity of India of which we hear so much is not as fascinating as the unity in diversity of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's Cabinet. Even with regard to the much boosted policy of State trading in foodgrains what is the impression the Food Minister's speech gives, even after the supplementary speech made by the Deputy Minister now? He seems to hold that policy in such contempt that he does not even mention it once in his speech. On the contrary, he advanced most formidable arguments against any kind of monopoly trade which will ultimately result in rationing. He was praising the God for some of his beautiful arrangements in placing a deficit State with a surplus State so that the hon. Minister could without any difficulty form into zones. I want to know whether it is also one of those God's beautiful arrangements that there is a Prime Minister in the Cabinet who declares that the Government is bound to adopt State Trading in foodgrains, because the highest body, namely, the National Development Council, has decided that way, and the Food Minister in the same Cabinet to denounce it totally?

Sir, before I go into the general aspects of the problem, I shall say a few words regarding the persistent demand put forth by the Madras State and Andhra Pradesh Governments to declare them as two different zones.

This demand of the people, the legislatures and the Governments of those two States has fallen on deaf ears and is treated with supercilious contempt. This attitude of the Centre is provoking a great indignation among the people of that region. Madras especially has earned a reputation for speedier execution of projects and economic utilisation of Plan funds. The people of Tamilnad have been successful in their efforts to raise the food production in their State from 44.21 lakh tons in 1955-56 to 50.21 lakh tons of food crops in 1958-59 and the area of cultivation has also been increased from 109.8 lakh acres in 1955-56 to 113.2 lakh acres in 1958-59. And the reward for all this is this sort of treatment that is now meted out by the Centre. If this attitude of the Centre continues, deficit States will be afraid to become surplus and the surplus States will regret having become surplus and strive once again to become deficit States to enjoy the petting and patronage of the Centre at the cost of surplus States. I would only request the Government to change their present attitude and to show proper appreciation of hard and honest efforts of the people of Tamilnad and Andhra Pradesh and concede to their demand.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Is the hon. Member reading any document?

**Shri Sampath:** Sir, I have to speak with responsibility unlike the Ministers; therefore, I must have facts and figures.

In this connection, I might also give out how different minds have started working. Shri Sanjeeva Reddy, Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister and, now, the future Congress President, two months back while speaking in a prize distributing function of a cattle show at Madras made an observation which is worth noting in this context. He said that because Delhi is far away they are not realising the reason, the justice in our demand. If this "far away" feeling in Shri Sanjeeva Reddy's mind and in Shri Kamaraja



Nadar's mind is allowed to grow, this Government should not find fault with the D.M.K. which has been complaining that south is being neglected deliberately by the Centre, and it is being dominated by northern imperialism.

Sir, I would have spoken something more, but, for want of time, I am closing my speech.

15.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Dr. Gangadhar Siva (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, coming as I do representing the Chittoor Constituency being elected unopposed, the first man to be returned unopposed from Congress in the whole of India in 1957, along with our beloved Speaker, I would be failing in my duty if I do not bring to the notice of this Government the miserable state of affairs existing in Rayalaseema, Andhra Desa, in particular Chittoor and Cuddapah Districts which are always visited by the famine demon. Sir, you must have heard about the condition of the people in the famine-stricken areas of Rayalaseema some few years ago, when the hon. Prime Minister and the Central Government gave a lot of help and got us redeemed from that famine affair.

I sent a Short Notice Question about this to the hon. Food Minister, but he was kind enough to turn it down. My Short Notice Question which concerned lakhs of people in my area was turned down abruptly and I was informed that they were not going to reply it. Is that the way how we should get response from the Ministers concerned? Are we not responsible to our constituencies and the population whom we represent? Is it not our duty to help them in times of need? What is the food production that they have made? I wonder and I am still wondering. What are the bulldozers and tractors for that they have supplied to Andhra Desa and in particular Rayalaseema which is visit-

ed by natural calamities? In recent months the seasonal rains have miserably failed. The slogan now is: "Water, water everywhere, not a drop in Rayalaseema".

16 hrs.

Sir, even the Minister does not know the condition of people in Rayalaseema. The Agriculture Minister, Shri Thimma Reddi, of Andhra has repeatedly sent reports to the Central Government with regard to the existing famine condition in our place. No reply has been received by him yet. I wonder what the Ministers and Deputy Ministers are doing so far as the condition of people in my area is concerned. When it reaches the highest peak and conditions become very miserable, then the Government rushes to save the lives of those people. It is not good to wait till that stage is reached. I said that the price of each measure of rice ranges between Rs. 1-2-0 and Rs. 1-4-0. How could we expect these poor people to buy rice at such high rates and maintain their lives? On this matter, I have sent in a suggestion as was done some years ago. The suggestion that I repeat now is, some gruel centres should be started in this particular area. Of course, the Government merely depend upon the official versions and other reports that they may receive, and these reports may be made by those who want to gain in their status, promotion, and all that. The Government officials may be sending their reports to the effect that there was good rain, that so far as the cultivating season was concerned, it was good, and all that. But then, no Minister has gone into the interior villages to examine the real situation that exists among the poor people and the ryots. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister at least to take note of these things and see what he can do to establish gruel centres especially in the interior villages just to relieve the difficulties of the poor people in Rayalaseema and, in particular, in the Cuddapah and Chittoor districts.



श्री जॉनड़े (बिलासपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गत बृहस्पतवार को माननीय खाद्य मंत्री का भाषण बड़ी गम्भीरतापूर्वक सुन रहा था कि किस प्रकार से देश में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सकता है। किन्तु कितने उपायों को अपना सकते हैं और विदेशों में जाकर और वहाँ पर हम अपने डेलिगेशंस भेज कर और किस प्रकार से हम अपने खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन वहाँ से नये तरीके सीख कर उनका अपने यहाँ उपयोग कर के बढ़ा सकते हैं। उन सब बातों को मंत्री महोदय ने हमें बताया था। चूँकि समय कम है इसलिए मैं उन तमाम बातों का विस्तार मे यहाँ पर खुलासा नहीं दे सकूँगा।

यहाँ पर मेरे प्रान्त मध्य प्रदेश और बम्बई प्रदेश को मिला कर एक खाद्य जोन बनाने का उल्लेख किया गया है। यह एनाउंस किया गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश और बम्बई का एक जोन तैयार हो जायेगा। मंत्री महोदय ने यह अलबत्ता कहा है कि जब तक उसके बारे में मध्य प्रदेश का शासन अपनी पूरी राय नहीं देगा तब तक हम उसे अमल में नहीं लायेंगे, तब तक हम वह जोन नहीं बनायेंगे, ऐसा उनका डिक्लेरेशन है। यह जोन बने या न बने यह तो जुदा सवाल है पर जोन बनने के पहले मेरी बहुत सी शंकाएँ हैं जिनको कि मैं माननीय मंत्री के सामने रख देना चाहता हूँ और उन शंकाओं का मैं समाधान चाहता हूँ।

चूँकि उपमन्त्री महोदय के पास कोई इंटरप्रेटर नहीं है और मैं हिन्दी में अपनी बात कह रहा हूँ इसलिए हो सकता है कि वे मेरी बात ठीक से न समझ पायें और मुझे डर है कि वह शायद मुझे उनका जवाब न दे पायें।

पाटिल साहब ने कहा था कि मध्य प्रदेश और बम्बई का एक खाद्य जोन बनाया जायेगा तो उसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि यह जोन बनाने से मध्य प्रदेश में खाद्यान्न

की कीमत बहुत बढ़ जायेगी। अभी छत्तीसगढ़ और मध्य प्रदेश के बहुत से भागों में चावल १४, १५ रुपये प्रति मन बिकता है और गेहूँ भी १६ और १७ रुपये मन बिकता है। अब बम्बई में जो चावल का प्रीबैलिंग रेट ३५ रुपये प्रति मन है और नागपुर में २३ और २४ रुपये है तो यह जोन बनने से मध्य प्रदेश में भी खाद्यान्न का भाव एकदम बढ़ जायेगा। यह तो ठीक है कि अनाज की कीमतें बढ़ेंगी तो किसानों को १, २ रुपये बढ़े हुए दाम मिल सकते हैं परन्तु न जाने कीमत कितनी बढ़ सकती है और उसके बाद वह जो मारा मुनाफा है वह सारा व्यापारियों और ब्लैकमार्केटर्स को चला जायेगा। अनाज हम स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के जरिए खरीदने की बात कहते हैं और गत वर्ष राज्यीय व्यापार निगम ने खाद्यान्न स्टेट लेबिल पर खरीदने की कोशिश की लेकिन मालूम नहीं खाद्यान्न की कीमत कितनी बढ़ सकती है और स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन कहां पर से अनाज खरीदेगी और किस भाव पर अनाज खरीदेगी इसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं रहेगा। यह तो ठीक है कि शासन ने १५ रुपये फ्लोर प्राइस रखी है लेकिन उस भाव पर अनाज उपलब्ध कहां से होगा? किसान बेचारे अपनी अपनी बेल गाड़ियों में अनाज लाद लाद कर रेल हैड सेंटर्स या रेलवे केन्द्र पर ८, ५ रोज तक पड़े रहते थे लेकिन उनको उनके अनाज की उचित कीमत नहीं मिलती थी। उनको १५ रुपये के हिसाब से वाजिब दाम नहीं मिलते थे और व्यापारी उसके पड़ोस में ग्रेडेशन आदि का बहाना और अड़ंगा लगा कर वहाँ पर खरीद लेते थे और मुनाफा कमा लेते थे। इस प्रकार की हमारी हालत होती थी। मुझे इस बात का डर है कि इस नये जोन के बन जाने से इस स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के जरिए स्टेट लेबिल पर जो खाद्यान्न का व्यापार चलाने की बात है और जिसके कि लिए देश की प्रत्येक प्रगतिवादी पार्टी चाहती है कि राज्यीय व्यापार निगम का व्यापार

बड़े उसका कार्य भी करीब-करीब समाप्त हो जायेगा। दूसरे मुझे डर है कि घाज जो हमारे प्रदेश में चावल १६, १७ रुपये प्रति मन के भाव से उपलब्ध है वह इस जोन के बन जाने से २२ और २३ रुपये हो जाने वाला है। वह भाव इतना चढ़ जाने वाला है कि वह पट्टूच के बाहर हो जायेगा और उसको हम बैंक नहीं कर पायेंगे। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हम मध्य प्रदेश के लिए ५ लाख टन का बफर स्टॉक बनाने वाले हैं तो मैं पूछता चाहूंगा कि वे अनाज कहां से खरीदेंगे और किस भाव पर खरीदेंगे इसका कोई पता ही नहीं चलेगा। उन्होंने कहा था कि उसको हम पूरी सप्लाई कर सकते हैं पर यह ५ लाख टन अनाज स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन द्वारा कहां पर खरीदा जायेगा, बाहर से लाया जायेगा या कहां से लाया जायेगा।

अब कई बार राज्य सरकार ने इस बात का प्रयत्न किया कि अनाज की कीमत बढ़े पर न तो प्लानिंग कमिशन और न केन्द्रीय सरकार ही १५, १६ और १७ रुपये से ज्यादा कीमत बढ़ाने को तैयार हुई पर अब यह बम्बई और मध्य प्रदेश की फ्री जोन बन जाने से शासन किसानों को उनके अनाज की ज्यादा कीमत देने को तैयार है और यह अपने आप कीमत उनको मिल जायेगी। यह उल्टी बात है कि वैसे तो खाद्य मंत्री महोदय १५, १६ और १७ रुपये से अधिक खाद्यान्न की कीमत बढ़ाने को तैयार नहीं हैं परन्तु इस नई जोन के बन जाने पर उसकी कीमत बढ़ाने को तैयार हैं। जब मध्य प्रदेश अकेला रहा तो यही शासन किसानों को अधिक कीमत देने को तैयार नहीं है परन्तु बम्बई के साथ मिलने पर अपने आप कीमत को बढ़ाने को तैयार है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि छत्तीसगढ़ इज दी राइस बाऊल और दी ग्रेनरी आफ इंडिया। अब बात तो यह भीठी अगती है लेकिन उनके ऊपर जब आपत्ति आई है तो केन्द्रीय शासन हमेशा

उसकी ओर से उदासीन रहा है। सन १९५६, ५७ में जो बम्पर क्रीप हुई थी तो वहां पर उस साल भी चावल बंगाल, दार्जिलिंग और और पूर्वी पाकिस्तान को स्मगल होता था और उसकी कीमत छत्तीसगढ़ में १५ रुपये के बदले २६ और २७ रुपये हो गई थी और एक-एक स्टेशन से दार्जिलिंग आदि के बहाने १६, १६ और १८ हजार मन चावल स्मगल होता था। इस सम्बन्ध में कई बार हमारा गिफ्टमंडल भूतपूर्व खाद्य मंत्री श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन से मिला और उसने चाहा कि या तो हमें चावल एक्सपोर्ट करने दिया जाय या रिलेक्सेशन हो तो वह उसमें बिलकुल तैयार नहीं थे परन्तु अब नये खाद्य मंत्री महोदय मध्य प्रदेश और बम्बई को मिला कर एक नया जोन बनाने के लिए न जाने कैसे तैयार हो जाने ह।

मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा था कि मध्य प्रदेश में कोई दस लाख टन का सरप्लस है और चूंकि बम्बई में दस लाख टन का डेफिसिट है इसलिए दोनों का एक जोन बन सकता है और प्राइस इक्वेट हो सकती है और कीमत बराबर आ सकती है। मैंने खाद्यान्न की कमी के सम्बन्ध में एक शीट नोटिस र्वैश्चन दिया था और जो बंगाल को चावल स्मगल हुआ उसके लिए भी मैंने एक प्रश्न किया था लेकिन वह डिसएलाऊ हो गये। इस वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश के हमारे छत्तीसगढ़ और रायपुर जिले में अभी दो, चार आने ही फसल हुई है और मैंने उस कमी की ओर शीट नोटिस र्वैश्चन दिया था जो कि डिसएलाऊ कर दिया गया। खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने उस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया और हमेशा जब जब वहां पर क्रीप फेलचोर होता है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार उसके प्रति उदासीन रही है और उनकी इमदाद के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठाती है। बम्बई के करीम भाई और लाल भाई आदि अभी से अनाज को स्टोक करने में सगे हुए हैं। बम्बई के कोर्डन हो जाने पर भी हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के

[श्री जांगड़े]

गल्ले को स्टॉक करने के लिए वे तैयार हैं और वह कीमत बढ़ा सकते हैं। आखिर बम्बई और मध्य प्रदेश का एक जोन बन जाने के बाद जो खाद्यान्न की कीमत बढ़ने वाली है उस कीमत को गवर्नमेंट के पास नियन्त्रित करने का क्या तरीका है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि १५, १६ रुपये की जो फ्लोर प्राइस रखी थी, उसको आप कैसे कंट्रोल करेंगे क्योंकि इस नई जोन के बन जाने से न मालूम भनाज के कितने दाम बढ़ जायेंगे। इसलिए मेरा तो सुझाव यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश का एक ही जोन रहने दिया जाय और ४०, ५० परसेंट लैबी रख कर ४०, ५० परसेंट व्यापार करने की व्यापारियों को छूट दी जाये जिससे कि वे बम्बई में बेच सकें और इस प्रकार से एकोनामिक क्राइटेरिया कायम होगा और एक प्राइस लेवल अपने आप से स्थिर हो जायेगी और उस स्टॉक में से लैबी स्टॉक में से हम कर्मचारियों और बड़े-बड़े शहरों के मजदूरों को सस्ते दर पर भनाज दे सकेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह बम्बई के डेफिसिट को हम पूरा कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि ५० परसेंट लैबी लगा कर ५० परसेंट स्टॉक गवर्नमेंट अपने पास रखे और उसे व्यापारियों के यहाँ सीलबन्दी करके उन्हीं की कोठियों में रखें तो हमारा सर्वा इस्टैबलिशमेंट का इन्स्पेक्टर का और प्राइस कंट्रोल का बच जायगा।

मैं आपके सामने मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में कुछ और कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी मंत्री श्रीहृदय ने कहा कि हम चाहते हैं कि देश में कोई जोन न हो। वह कभी कहते हैं कि जोन न हों और कभी भ्रम-भ्रम जोन बनाने की बात करते हैं। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि देश में जोन बनाने से पहले वह हर एक राज्य में इरीगेशन फैसिलिटीज ज्यादा देने और उत्पादन बढ़ाने की ओर ध्यान दें। जोन की अभी आवश्यकता नहीं है। सबसे बड़ी

ज़रूरत तो इरीगेशन की फैसिलिटीज देने की है। लेकिन डेफिसिट एरिया में जहाँ कि ज्यादा भ्रम पैदा हो ही नहीं सकता अगर आप इरीगेशन फैसिलिटी देंगे भी तो अधिक उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा। जैसे बंगाल में चाहे आप पूरे राज्य को इरीगेशन फैसिलिटी दें फिर भी वह राज्य सरप्लस नहीं हो सकता। बम्बई राज्य में चाहे आप पूरे एरिया में इरीगेशन कर दें लेकिन वह सरप्लस नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि वहाँ कौश क्राप की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान है भ्रम के उत्पादन की तरफ नहीं। जो सरप्लस एरिया है, जहाँ पर खाद्य का उत्पादन होता है वहाँ खाद्य का उत्पादन और बढ़ाया जा सकता है वहाँ पर इरीगेशन की फैसिलिटी दी जाए। मध्य प्रदेश का छत्तीसगढ़ का एरिया हमेशा से उपेक्षित रहा है। वहाँ के लिए इरीगेशन की कोई फैसिलिटी नहीं दी जाती, पर यहाँ कहा जाता है कि मध्य प्रदेश ग्रेनरी आफ इंडिया है और देश का राइस बोल है। लेकिन वहाँ के लिए इरीगेशन फैसिलिटी देते समय मंत्री जी खिच जाते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे एरिया में जहाँ कि उपज बहुत बढ़ सकती है वहाँ पर आप इरीगेशन की फैसिलिटी दें। जब तक इरीगेशन फैसिलिटीज नहीं होंगी तब तक यूगांडा, चीन या जापान कहीं की भी आप प्रणाली अपनाएँ कोई सफलता नहीं हो सकती। जब तक इरीगेशन की फैसिलिटी नहीं होती तब तक फरटीलाइजर का भी उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता और उससे कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता। जब तक खेत के लिए पानी का प्रबन्ध नहीं होगा तब तक किसी तरह उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस चीज की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए।

इसके बाद मुझे एक बेसिक चीज की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना है, और वह है फाइन स्टॉक। वह गोसम्बन्धन

का प्रश्न है, गाँवों और बसों को बढ़ाने का प्रश्न है।

लैंड रिफॉर्म की तरफ सरकार ध्यान दे रही है और ३२, ६४ और ६६ एकड़ की सीलिंग रखी जा रही है। ३२ एकड़ बेट लैंड की, ६४ एकड़ हाफ बेट लैंड की और ६६ एकड़ बूई लैंड की सीलिंग रखी जा रही है। लेकिन इसके बाद हमने एक प्रावधान यह रखा है कि जो ट्रेक्टर से खेती करता है उसके लिए यह सीलिंग ४०० और ५०० एकड़ भी हो सकती है। जब हम यह व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं तो सीलिंग का तो कोई भय ही नहीं रहेगा। इस तरह से आप लोगों को ट्रेक्टर का उपयोग करने के लिए उकसा रहे हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि देश में बेकारी फैलेगी। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में ट्रेक्टर का उपयोग सफल नहीं हुआ है। भोपाल में सेंट्रल ट्रेक्टर धारणाइजेशन है। लेकिन उससे कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है। उससे कांस उन्मूलन में भी हमको सफलता नहीं मिली है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि ट्रेक्टर के उपयोग को न बढ़ाया जाए और लैंड रिफॉर्म के अन्तर्गत भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा जितनी कम हो सके उतनी कम रखी जाए। जिनके पास अधिक जमीन है वे खेती नहीं करते। उनकी जमीन पड़ती पड़ी रहती है पर वह किसान को नहीं देते। जो किसान खेती करना चाहता है उसको पानी नहीं मिलता। जिन लोगों का घर है, जिनके भाई बाक्टर हैं, वकील हैं उनको खेती की जमीन ज्यादा मिल जाती है। पर किसान को न जमीन मिलती है और न पानी मिलता है। इसलिए हमारा लैंड रिफॉर्म जितना प्रगतिशील होना चाहिए उतना प्रगतिशील नहीं रहा है और इसीलिए फूड प्रोडक्शन भी जितना बढ़ना चाहिए उतना नहीं बढ़ा है।

इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri P. R. Patel.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Rajasthan has been completely ignored.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know that.

An. Hon. Member: Bengal has been completely ignored.

Shri Raghunath Singh: U.P., which is the biggest State, has also not been given an opportunity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would request hon. Members to condense their speeches.

Shri P. R. Patel: I have heard the speech of the hon. Minister and I found in his speech no trace of the voice of the people, or the voice of the farmer. It so happens in this country that persons who have no knowledge of agriculture, no knowledge of rural areas, no knowledge of the traditions of agriculture happen to be the Agriculture Ministers, and the food question becomes more complicated. That is the experience of our country.

We know that we are importing foodgrains to the tune of crores of rupees and yet the food situation has not become easy. We talk of fertilizers and so many other things, but the situation remains the same. We say that we have given credit to the agriculturist for digging wells and for so many other things. We are saying that we are giving them improved seeds. However, the situation has not improved. Why? According to my way of thinking, we are thinking of improving the hands, legs, body, head but we do not want to talk or think of the soul. What is the soul in agriculture? The soul in agriculture is not fertiliser, nor loan, nor improved seeds or irrigation. These are the things no doubt necessary but the soul is the agriculturist, and until the Government looks to the agriculturist for better production, I see no hope of more production.

Our hon. Minister talked of Australia, Canada, United States of America and so many other countries.

**An. hon. Member:** Because he went to those countries.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** He said that the production in those countries is four times, six times or eight times more than what we have in our country. He talked of production but he did not tell us how the production in those countries has increased to more than what we get. He talked of U.S.A. But he did not talk of the strong farmers' organisations in the U.S.A. I must tell him that in U.S.A. the practice is to guarantee the floor price, and the agriculturists are allowed to take much more than the floor price. And if the price goes down, then the Government guarantees and pays the floor price. Do we follow that policy here? We follow the reverse policy. We have got ceiling price, and farmers are not free to sell at a higher price than the price fixed. That is not so in U.S.A. and Canada. There the farmers are allowed to take as much price as they like. But if the price goes down, the Government comes forward and buys the stock at the guaranteed price.

The hon. Minister said, "We are going to have a buffer stock." How is he going to get that? Naturally, by imports. I may tell him for his information that U.S.A., only one country, spends every year Rs. 500 crores as the expenditure on storing foodgrains, because that Government gives a guarantee, whenever the prices go down the Government buys and stores and the yearly expenses are Rs. 500 crores. There is a surplus, so much surplus that the Government has to spend so much. Why is that surplus there?

There is one thing more also. There, there are three strong farmers' organisations and on agriculture, specially, these organisations are consulted, say, for fixing the prices. These organisations are consulted and it is in consultation with these organisations that prices are fixed. Here, in our country, it is for the first time that we have heard the hon. Minister say, "Yes, we are going to have a price fixation

board and we shall have the representatives of agriculturists". Some days back, I asked his Deputy Minister a question about the World Farmers' Organisation. I asked him the names of members of the deputation sent from this country and he said that the Maharaja of Patiala was one of them—an active farmer! I do not mind it. You can take X, Y or Z. I want that whatever representatives you take, you ask the farmers' organisations to represent the country to give one, two or three or whatever you want, representatives.

**An Hon. Member:** This is that organisation.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** He says that farmers' organisations are not there. Let me tell you, we have always maintained a step-motherly attitude towards the farmers' organisation. We see some fear in the farmers being organised. That is a wrong thing. In this country, where 80 per cent. or more than that, are farmers and if these people organise themselves, what is the harm in consulting them? Farmers' organisations may not be there in the whole of the country. They may be in some district.

**Shri Panigrahi:** Shri Punjabrao Deshmukh's Farmers' Forum is there.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** In some districts even, I would like to know whether the Collector or the Agriculture Officer has ever consulted or called the representatives of these farmers' organisations just to discuss as to how to produce more. Never. Have you ever consulted the farmers' organisations?

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnasappa):** They are all lawyers.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** If lawyers be there, my hon. friend, Shri Patil does not deserve to be the Minister of Food and Agriculture. But the question is as to who represents. If my hon. friend, Shri Nanda, could be the representative of the labour union, if my friend,

Shri Khandubhai, can be the representative of the labour union, I do not understand why Shri Punjabrao Deshmukh could not represent the farmers' interest if he is elected by the farmers' organisations.

**Shri Panigrahi:** He is the President of the Farmers' Forum.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** About the Farmers' Forum and other forums, I do not want to say anything more today. I do not like it.

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Gurdaspur): No, no, you say something.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** But I would like to say only one thing. What I say is that the future policy of our country, if we wish to have more production, should be to get the co-operation of the farmers' organisations and to know their viewpoints.

I know fertilisers are given, but I say they are misused. Do agriculturists know in what proportion fertilisers should be used? There must be a link between the top and the agriculturist, and if the farmers' organisations can serve as a link just to help us in getting more production, I do not understand why the co-operation of these organisations should not be taken

My hon. friend talked of Great Britain and said there also production had increased. I do know that during the last war Great Britain made every effort to increase food production and food production has increased there. But how it has increased I would like to know. I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to adopt all the remedies, all the steps, that had been taken in Great Britain to increase food production. In Great Britain subsidies were given for production. Whatever production was made by the farmer, he was entitled to a subsidy. If our Government is prepared to give subsidies on production basis, I think there will be more production. That they do not want

to do. They only say that in the other countries production is eight to ten times more, and that ours is very meagre. Ours will remain meagre until and unless we follow the footsteps of other countries which have increased their production.

I know that we spend money on irrigation. Punjab has probably much more of irrigation facilities than any other part of the country, but that has resulted in waterlogging. We spend money for keeping fields irrigated, and it has resulted in waterlogging, and now the farmers desire that they must be able to do away with this water. If such developments go on, how are we going to have more production?

In my constituency I do know that this year there was heavy rain. I approached the Collector and the Government, not once but so many times, I had been requesting them to have certain drainages in my constituency. They do not spend money on drainage. Estimates are prepared, the promise is given, everything is done, but the drainage has not been taken up. And this time our cultivators suffered a loss of lakhs. The whole crop is wiped out by water. If that is the case, how are you going to have more production?

Whatever be the faults of his predecessors, the hon. Minister is right this time. He said that the first thing should be production, and distribution is second, and that unless we look to production, we cannot succeed. To have more production, I would request him that agriculture should not be a shuttle-cock between the States and the Centre. The problem of agriculture is always shuttled from this place to the States, and the States shuttle it back, and the dashing is going on. I wish somebody is responsible for this. Today it is nobody's responsibility. The State Governments say, 'What can we do? The Centre does this'. The Centre says 'It is the responsibility of the States'. So, ultimately we find that

[Shri P. R. Patel]

the responsibility is no one's, and the country suffers.

Lastly, I would say that unless and until a reasonable price—I mean by reasonable price, the cost price, expenditure that is incurred in agriculture, plus some profit—is not guaranteed, we cannot give any incentive to the agriculturists.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur. There are certain States which have not yet been represented.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): Punjab has not been represented.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Punjab has already been represented.

So, I shall not call any other Member from that State.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Nobody from UP has spoken.

Shri A. C. Guha: None has spoken from West Bengal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, I shall call one from Bengal. Then, perhaps, there will not be any time for other Members.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi (Bilhaur): You must call at least one Member from UP on this side.

Shri A. C. Guha: The names had been given long ago, but we have not been given any chance so far.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find that there are four Members from Bengal who have risen. Can all of them be accommodated?

Shri A. C. Guha: At least one might be accommodated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One will be accommodated.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Out of the 86 Members from UP, at least one should be allowed to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Since it was a zone by itself, I thought they could speak on some other occasion. I thought there was no dispute about UP.

Shri Raghunath Singh: But two Members from Madhya Pradesh have spoken.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : श्रीमान जी . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी इनको बोल लेने दीजिए । फिर देखेंगे क्या होता है ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Food Minister, while speaking in the other House as also in this House, has stated that if we make a real and serious effort, it should not be difficult to solve the food problem. He has stated that it was not even difficult if we made a real and sincere effort to solve it. The clear implication of this statement made in the other House and repeated here is that during all these eleven years, we had failed to realise the vital importance of this problem, that we have not given a real thought to this matter, and that we have not made a sincere effort in this direction. There is a little of truth in what the hon. Minister has stated. I like plain speaking. This is a serious indictment, and we stand condemned by our own-selves, because the bold fact stands out that even after eleven years of freedom, today we are faced with a very serious food problem, and we have been importing large quantities of foodgrains from outside.

Even after this plain speaking, I wish to know what assurance my hon. friend gives that this state of affairs would not continue.

In the course of his speech, he has mentioned that we must have better irrigation, mechanisation, better seeds, fertilisers and so on. We have been talking about these four things all these eleven years; we understand the importance of all these four items,

and these very items have been repeated by my hon. friend. What assurance is there that in future, the state of things would be better than what it has been during all these years?

It is my feeling that the food problem in this county will not be solved either by eloquent speeches such as I am making here or by a statement by the hon. Minister or by elaborate notes in the secretariat or by the delegations to the foreign countries or by a report like that of the Nalagarh Committee where they have suggested another additional director and joint directors to be appointed. I think there are only two ways in which we can really increase the food production. One is possibly the regimentation of the masses, as has been done in China, and making every farmer work night and day as you like. Then possibly you might be able to increase food production. The other is giving the initiative to the farmer. I wish to state emphatically that either you do that regimentation from the top or you see that the initiative passes on to the farmer. He must have the resources, the authority and power to go ahead in the field because food is going to be produced in the field. We have discussed and we have come to realise that the only way to pass the initiative and the resources to the farmer is complete decentralisation of the administrative machinery, vesting all the powers and placing all the resources at the disposal of the farmer. Rajasthan, though a backward State, has taken a definite lead in this matter. The initiative has now been passed on to the panchayats and panchayat samitis. The resources have been placed at their disposal on the spot. It is the panchayats and panchayat samitis which will give the taccavi. It is those people who are going to have their plan target. It is only by this method of complete decentralisation and passing on the initiative and resources to the panchayats that we could expect some departure from what we have been experiencing all these years. A very silent revolution,

as was very correctly remarked by the *Times of India*, has taken place in Rajasthan, though it has gone almost unnoticed. I wish the hon. Minister takes a serious note of it. So at the lowest level this must be done.

The second step, which was very correctly stated by the hon. Prime Minister, is that the Chief Minister of each State must take over the Food and Agriculture portfolio. We find that no Chief Minister feels interested in the food problem. He considers it to be a headache. They want to hold those portfolios where they have the administrative power. I think it must be insisted upon that in every State the Chief Minister takes over the Food and Agriculture portfolio as well as the Community Development portfolio.

**Shri Rajendra Singh:** Why not ask the Prime Minister to do likewise?

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** The Development Commissioner must also be the Agriculture Secretary so that there is absolutely co-ordinated effort. If this is done, there is decentralisation down below. They have got the resources and the initiative. Then they have the Chief Minister and the Development Commissioner co-ordinating everything and making everything available to the farmers.

I wish my hon. friend, the Minister of Food and Agriculture spends ten days in a month in the rural areas with the agriculturists. Then he will be much wiser than by listening to our debates here; he will be much wiser than he will be by going on his foreign visits and also reading the notes prepared in the Secretariat. This is my first suggestion.

I shall come to the next point and submit that we have taken really very little care, as a matter of fact, regarding our priorities. Do not think that I am talking anything regional when I refer to the Rajasthan Canal. This programme has been staggered. It is really most unfortunate that it has



[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

been so. As a matter of fact, the Rajasthan Canal by itself could make up for the entire deficit of food in this country. At present, we are importing about 3 or 4 million tons of foodgrains. That could be produced along the Rajasthan Canal, because we should realise that we are bringing under cultivation absolutely virgin new alluvial soil—where there is no cultivation at the present moment. Let us also remember that we do not require any fertiliser for another three years in that entire area. I think top priority should be given to it and even the military machinery should be used. Earth-moving equipment should be centred there and we must give top priority to it. I wish that this Canal is completed in another two, three or four years time and that this staggering of eight to ten years is not permitted. It is not in the interest of Rajasthan so much that I am speaking. Rajasthan is already a surplus State.

Then I will pass on to the question of distribution. I come from a surplus State. I have listened to all these speeches very patiently. Every hon. Member from surplus States has for one reason or other opposed the policy of zones. Sir, their apprehension is very much justified. Even before my hon. friend took over charge, while speaking during the last session I stated that I want these zones to be completely washed out. I said it then and I repeat it now, that you cordon off completely Bombay, Calcutta and a few other places where the purchasing power is very great and whose problem creates a headache for the country.

You have made certain procurement; you have some imported foodstuffs. Please make these foodstuffs available to the 8 or 10 cities which should be completely cordoned off; and then the entire country should form absolutely one zone. If you were to tack the Bombay State with the Rajasthan I would myself strongly resent it. I would stoutly and stubbornly oppose

that movement because it is our experience in the past—and I brought it to the notice of the House here—that the grain is completely drained away from Rajasthan. As my hon. friend pointed out correctly, the prices shoot up immediately.

There was such a cross movement of food that my hon. friend was faced with such a difficulty, particularly in Jodhpur town, that there was no food to be seen anywhere. So, he had to divert the imported food from Bombay and they wasted more than Rs. 60 lakhs only on the cross movement of the foodgrains from Bombay to Rajasthan and back from Rajasthan to Bombay. I am only telling you about the wastage; I am not speaking of the surplus stocks which were moved away. It is a really serious problem. Therefore, I say: do not go that way. As my friend from Madhya Pradesh said, their position is likely to become difficult. I wish my hon. friend the Minister would take a little more courage in his hands and completely quash all these zones and cordon off only the few cities.

My friend is already going to cajole and coax the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh to agree to this. I do not know where this cajoling and coaxing comes in. It is all because he wants to create artificial zones. The difficulty is the creation of my own hon. friend under the Essential Commodities Act. He has created this artificial scarcity. Let him withdraw this order; let there be one zone; let him take a bold step forward. That is my submission regarding distribution.

I will then pass on to State trading. So much has been said about this. It has a definite advantage; nobody can deny it. In some form or other when you make procurement you will have to take to State trading. I do not think, as my hon. friend stated, he is going to do away with State trading altogether. But I do not want State trading for different reasons, not for the reason that we do not believe in planned economy.

I do not want State trading because my hon. friend has not got full faith and confidence in himself. He has no faith in his administrative machinery to do the thing honestly and efficiently. They have no faith in the administrative machinery that if State trading is resorted to, it will be done efficiently and honestly. Let us understand the apparatus we have got in our hands. What is the use of asking Government to take a step which they cannot manage and which results in confusion of all sorts and difficulties. In this State trading we create more difficulties instead of solving them. I do not want the Government to stand between my food and my mouth when they have not the capacity to serve it well. Therefore, I am opposed to this.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member should conclude soon.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I may be given another two minutes which are due to me.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member may have two minutes.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Therefore, on very different grounds I am entirely opposed to State trading—monopoly State trading to be the main source of supply. There is another thing. Many hon. friends pointed out about the prices. The prices of foodgrains are the main problem in this country. We would never have had the necessity of this Pay Commission had the prices of foodgrains not been so high and caused anxiety all over.

Another aspect was correctly pointed out. What do you want? You people living in the cities want cheap food but you do not want to give anything to the agriculturist. There is force in that. But these two have got to be reconciled and the reconciliation will solve not only the food price but also remove all these difficulties and the entire problem. Definitely the remedy is that we must, through scientific methods, see that

food is produced in larger quantities in the same acreage. If you have more food produced at a higher cost, then the problem remains. So, we want more food to be produced than what is produced today and we want that this food should be produced at a cheaper cost so that the farmer receives a much better return in the shape of increased returns because of the cheaper cost of food production and larger supplies.

One minute more, Sir and I shall wind up.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Half of that one minute is now gone.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Thank you very much.

**Shri N. B. Maiti (Ghatal):** Sir, I congratulate the Food and Agriculture Minister for the enunciation of the policy that he announced on the 16th of December. It was a bold grasp of the whole situation giving a new orientation to the policy and programmes that the Ministry was following in the last few years. One of my hon. friends asked: in all these eleven years, what has the Ministry done? I believe he was not quite correct in that interpretation because in the First Plan the Ministry gave as much attention as it required to the production of food. In the Second Plan, it lacked that initiative. Now that realisation has come and the Food and Agriculture Minister has become more an Agriculture Minister than a Food Minister. That is a thing to be congratulated upon. As far as the agricultural production is concerned, he has given a very lucid statement of policy that should be accepted by the House. In regard to food production, it has been the cry of the people that the minor and small irrigation schemes should be given more attention if possible, than the big irrigation projects. Somehow or other, during the last few years, that has been a cry in the wilderness. Now the present Minister of Food and Agriculture has given thought to it and has considered

[Shri N. B. Maiti]

them as much important, if not more than, the major irrigation schemes. That is a very good thing.

So far as fertiliser factories are concerned, it is a good idea to have one factory in each State and I hope that it will come into being. The idea is that every State should have one or more fertiliser factories though the cost may be lesser than the Sindri fertiliser factory.

So far as seeds and other matters are concerned, the decision that the technological aspect of the question should be considered and taken in hand is a good sign for the future.

Some of my hon. friends objected to his reference to other countries. I do not know how that objection can come in. After all, if our production is small, if the per acre yield is much less if not the least in the world, certainly we shall have to learn something from somewhere, particularly from the countries where the production has been much better than that of our country. Therefore, I would certainly support going to foreign countries and sending delegations, because we shall have to learn many things. Of course we may learn things from Madras because Madras cultivators have been producing, I understand, two tons per acre. That is a thing which others have to learn, but, more than that, some countries are producing five or six tons per acre and that is not known to Madras farmers. Why should not the Madras farmers, as a matter of fact, we ourselves, go to foreign countries and learn those things?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Din Rath wanhi Rahiye.

**Shri N. B. Maiti:** My hon. friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh for whom I have the greatest regard is saying that din rath we should not go to those places.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Sir, even today two delegations are in Yugosla-

via for learning co-operation and other things. It is not good to multiply such delegations.

**Shri N. B. Maiti:** Sir, I might remind my hon. friend that in olden days it was thought derogatory for us to go beyond the seas. What was the result? We found so many "frogs in the well", Bengalis, Bombay people and all others. Therefore, when things are to our advantage and we can learn things, certainly we shall go to foreign places and see things for ourselves. That is not a bad thing. That will be a lesson not only to the officers and to the Ministers but also to our enthusiastic friends like Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and others. If he does not want to go, if he refuses to go, then we can go. But that door should not be closed, that door should remain open.

I congratulate the hon. Minister for the bold stand that he has taken, that agricultural production should be given the first priority and that would be his objective in the Third Five Year Plan. It is unfortunate that we have not done so in the case of the Second Five Year Plan. That should have been the national duty. If that light comes to us late in the day, even then I should congratulate him and I should think the country should be grateful to him for having got hold of that idea.

Reference was made to co-operative farming and service co-operatives. These two have been sanctioned, have been resolved upon by the Indian National Congress, not only the Indian National Congress but also some other parties in India. I do not know whether any political party objects to these things. Even though formation of these two co-operatives has been resolved upon, they have not been given effect to in practice. It is a new thing for India and if it takes some time to come into being I think nobody should grudge or grumble on that score. Rather, those people who grumble should take upon themselves the work, and go ahead, so that other

people might imitate them. If by co-operative farming, a great country like the USA or the USSR, besides other countries, could give better production, then why should we not imitate that spirit and imitate the example?

Then, one of my hon. friends suggested that credit facilities should be given generously to the farmers. That is a thing to be taken into consideration seriously, because, if a man wants Rs. 200 and if I give him just Rs. 10 or Rs. 20, it will be nothing for him. Therefore, greater credit facilities should have to be given to the farmers so that they can meet their needs and requirements.

My hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, referred to livestock. I think the Food and Agriculture Minister perhaps forgot the matter. Indeed there are so many things. I can name fisheries, for instance. My hon. friend is very fond of livestock and milk, but we in Bengal are very fond of fish and fisheries. Therefore, I add one more point, namely, the culture of fish and fisheries should be taken into account. When the Minister makes his final programme he should kindly see that we get more milk, more fish, more eggs and more meat too.

So much about food production. I may now suggest one thing very humbly to the hon. Minister. I know his difficulties, but even then, I join my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur in the suggestion that the State Ministers of Agriculture should be persons of high position in the Cabinet. He has suggested that the Chief Ministers should take up the food and agriculture portfolio. I do not know whether all the Chief Ministers are competent for the purpose. But I know there are Ministers in some of the Cabinets who can do more justice to this subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us not appoint them from here!

Shri N. B. Maiti: I suggest that this question can be taken up. I would

humbly beg of the hon. Minister to see his way to influence, if he can, the Chief Ministers of the States in this respect, so that they might allow the best persons to take upon themselves the portfolio of agriculture.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Those who have got experience.

Shri N. B. Maiti: Yes; those who have experience and who can mix with the farmers. One of the important points that were made by the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture was that the Agriculture Extension Officers, the B.D.O.s and others should have agriculture training and they should be interested in the promotion of agriculture. He has also suggested that the M.P.s should be farm-minded or they should be farmers. I would request the hon. Minister—I do not know whether he has referred to himself or others.

Shri Raghunath Singh: The majority of M.P.s are agriculturists.

Shri N. B. Maiti: ...to see that the Ministers also are all farm-minded. Really, for the present, there is no other problem which is greater than that of agriculture as far as India is concerned. If our highest men in the land become agriculture-minded that is all the better for the country, for India and for many other nations too.

17 hrs.

श्री जगदीश शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहाँ इस सदन में काफी समय से सरकार की खाद्य सम्बन्धी नीति पर विचार विमर्श हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश के अन्दर जहाँ पर और बहुत सी समस्याएँ अपने गम्भीर रूप धारण किये बैठी हैं वहाँ पर हमारी खाद्य समस्या एक प्रमुख समस्या है। यह ठीक है कि यह सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत प्रयास करती है और उसने देश में जो खाद्यान्न की कमी है और जो मंहगाई है उसको दूर करने के लिए कुछ जोन बनाये और सस्ते दामों की दुकानें

## [जी अग्रणीय अग्रणीय]

खोलीं, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करने के लिए बाँकड़ा बांगल बाँक बनाये और अब इस दिल्ली की महा नगरी में एक विषय कृषि प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन भी किया, यह सब कुछ हो रहा है लेकिन फिर भी हम देख रहे हैं कि नित्य नई नई साक्षात् सम्बन्धी समस्याएँ हमारे सामने उत्पन्न होती जा रही हैं और हम विशेषों से जो अपने साक्षात् का ध्यायत कम करना चाहते हैं वह कम होने की बजाय बढ़ता जा रहा है। हमारी मुद्रा जो निरन्तर घटती जा रही है वह एक बहुत गम्भीर समस्या है और उस पर गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार दिया जाना चाहिए कि अखिर अन्न के मामले में हम आत्मनिर्भर कैसे बनें और इस मुद्रा के ह्रास को कैसे रोकें। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो कुछ सरकार कर रही है वह जड़ को देखते हुए और उसे ध्यान में रख कर नहीं कर रही है और जड़ को न देखकर खाली पत्तियाँ काट रही है। असली समस्या इस बात की नहीं है कि कौन अधिकारी रहें, कौन मंत्री रहें, इत्यादि, इसमें किसी व्यक्ति का बोध नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ तक हमारी भारत सरकार की साक्षात् सम्बन्धी नीति का सम्बन्ध है, उसके बूस में ही कहीं कोई कमी है और उस पर सरकार विचार नहीं करती है। अगर साक्षात् नीति सम्बन्धी उसके मूल में देखें तो वाक्या यह है कि आज हमारे देश की जो ४० करोड़ की जनसंख्या है उसका अधिकांश भाग गाँवों में रहता है और कृषि उसका मुख्य बंधा है लेकिन कृषक जो कि इस देश में अन्न उगाता है, रबी और खरीफ की फसल पैदा करके अनाज पैदा करता है वह रबी या खरीफ की फसल के समय अपने गल्ले का भाव तय नहीं करता है। इसके विपरीत इस देश के अन्य साक्षात् के अनाज मिल मालिक और तमाम जितनी बीजें पैदा करते हैं उनकी कीमत और उनका भाव वे स्वयं तय करते हैं। यह जो बेचारा कृषक बर्न है, जो साक्षात् का उत्पादन करने वाला है और जिसका कि

मुख्य बंधा ही बेतीबादी करना है, वह अपनी तैयार की हुई फसल के दाम तय नहीं करी पाता है। इसलिए हमें यह जो उसके साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन बता जाता है उस पर विचार करना चाहिए। अगर आज इस भारत सरकार की साक्षात् की मूल्य सम्बन्धी नीति को देखें तो उसकी तह में प्रायः पावेंगे कि सरकार की जो हमारी साक्षात् सम्बन्धी मूल्य नीति है उसमें और मिलों में जो अन्य तमाम बीजें तैयार होती हैं, उनमें कोई एकरूपता नहीं है कोई एक समानता नहीं है। किसान द्वारा पैदा किया हुआ अनाज जो जाता है उसमें मद्दों का रोग लग जाता है लेकिन इसके विपरीत जो लोहा, सीमेंट, कपड़ा और बीनी इत्यादि मिलों द्वारा तैयार होता है और जिनको कि कृषक इस्तेमाल करता है उसमें कभी यह मद्दों का रोग नहीं लग पाता है। मैं जानूँगा कि इन दोनों बीजों में, अनाज जो कि किसान पैदा करता है और दूसरी तमाम वे बीजें जिनका कि वह इस्तेमाल करता है, इन दोनों के मूल्य में कोई एकरूपता होनी चाहिए, कोई एक समानता होनी चाहिए और कोई एक सामंजस्य होना चाहिए। अब हमारे किसान जो कि गल्ला पैदा करते हैं तो फसल के वक्त तो उनका पैदा किया हुआ गेहूँ रुपये का साढ़े चार सेर बिकने लगता है और जब बीरे बीरे उसके घर से गल्ला निकलने लगता है तब अनाज में तेजी आने लगती है और अनाज के दाम सुरसा की भाँति निरन्तर ऊँचे हो बढ़ते जाते हैं और जिसका कि नतीजा यह होता है कि जब उसकी जेब में अनाज बोना होता है तो उसको वही गल्ला जो कि उसका साढ़े चार सेर का बिकवादा गया था वही गल्ला उसको डेढ़ सेर के हिसाब से खरीदना होता है। इसलिए मैं जानूँगा कि सरकार इस बारे में गम्भीरता से विचार करके अपनी साक्षात् की जो मूल्य सम्बन्धी नीति है उसको ठीक करे। इसके लिए होमिनिस्ट पार्टी चारों देश में आयोजन कर रही है

कि फसल कटने के वक़्त जो मल्ला किसान के घर में आता है तो मल्ले का मूल्य तय करने के पहले बितनी काश्तकार की फसल पैदा करने में लागत आती है, लाव की, बैल खरीदने में और पानी देने आदि में, उनका हिसाब बैठाकर लागत निकाल ली जाय और तब ही मल्ले का भाव नियत किया जाय ताकि यदि घाप १५ रुपये गेहूँ का भाव नियत करते हैं तो धनुरी फसल के आने तक उसमें किसी भी हालत में एक आना रुपये से ज्यादा गेहूँ का भाव बढ़ने न पाये और दूसरी फसल आने तक गेहूँ का भाव १५ रुपये १२ आने या १५ रुपये से ज्यादा न होने पाये। इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि मिल मालिक जो यह कपड़ा, मोहा, सीमेंट, चीनी और अन्य चीजें तैयार करते हैं, उन चीजों का भी भाव, जितना भी मूल्य घाप उनका नियत करे उससे साल भर में उनका मूल्य थोड़े से अधिक नहीं बढ़ना चाहिए। इस तरह से घाप देखेंगे कि अगर सरकार लाबाब और अन्य चीजों के मूल्य में इसका ब्याल रक्खेगी और इस हिसाब से उनका मूल्य तय करेगी तो किसानों को बहुत कुछ राहत होगी और इस तरह से उसको इस बात की गारंटी सी हो जायेगी कि जो अनाज वह पैदा करेगा उसका उसे उचित मूल्य मिलेगा और साथ ही उसके इस्तेमाल में आने वाली चीजें भी उसको उचित मूल्य पर मिल सकेंगी। अभी तक किसान को इस बात की कोई गारंटी नहीं है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश के अन्दर बहुत से राज्यों में, खासकर उत्तर प्रदेश में, सरकार की रिपोर्ट है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो ८० प्रतिशत जोते हैं, उनमें से सवा ६ एकड़ जोते ऐसी हैं जिनसे किसानों को किसी प्रकार का कोई लाभ नहीं होता है और वह भलाभकृत जोतें होती हैं और जिनको कि अनेकीनामिक होल्डिन्स कहा जाता है। सरकार का अब एक अनूत कन्स हुआ है जिसके जरिए धानबनी का जो बरिबा होता है उस पर टैक्स लगता

है लेकिन वह इनकमटैक्स ३५ रुपये या ४५ रुपये के बाव में, जिसको कि इनकम मान कर उसके बाव की धानबनी पर इनकमटैक्स जगाते हैं। अब खेती भी तो आखिर एक धंधा है। जमींदारी प्रथा आपने समाप्त कर दी है। अब कोई लगान नहीं लगता है बल्कि अब मालगुजारी लगती है जिसका कि अर्थ यह होता है कि आप उसकी इनकम पर उस धंधे के ऊपर कुछ टैक्स लगाते हैं। अब सवा ६ एकड़ तक ऐसी जोतें हैं जिनमें कि कोई लाभ नहीं होता है तब किसानों से मालगुजारी नेते वक़्त इन भलाभकृत जोतों का ध्यान क्यों नहीं रक्खा जाता और जो नियम शहरों में रहने वालों की धामदणियों पर टैक्स लगाने समय प्रमल में लाया जाता है वह किसानों के लिये क्यों नहीं वाम में लाया जाता और उन बीच रे किसानों से क्यों जबदस्ती मालगुजारी वसूल की जाती है? इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा तो सुझाव यह है कि राज्यों में जहां जहां भी ऐसी भलाभकृत जोतें हों, उन पर एक पैसा भी मालगुजारी तब तक नहीं लगाती चाहिए जब तक कि वह लाभकृत जोतें न हो जायें।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो हमारा लावाब का उत्पादन कम होता जा रहा है उसमें सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है कि हमारी सरकार की ओर से किसानों को बीज और सिंचाई आदि की समुचित सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं होती हैं, कमी कमी बांध लगाते भी हैं तो वह बह जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार सिंचाई सम्बन्धी सुविधा की ओर ध्यान दे और मेरा सुझाव यह है कि घाप जहां ट्यूबवेल्स लगाते हैं, जहां नहरें हैं वहां एक तो घापका पानी का रेट बहुत बढ़ा हुआ है और आज किसानों की जैसी शोचनीय और गिरी हुई आर्थिक स्थिति है उसमें वे इतना अधिक पानी का मूल्य नहीं दे पाते इसलिए घाप पानी का रेट कम करवाइये।

आप एक साब नहरें और ट्यूबवेल्स नहीं लगा सकते हैं और उसके लिए मैं यह सुझाव

## [श्री जगदीश शर्मा]

देना चाहता हूँ कि जो छोटे छोटे कुएं हैं उनको सरकार की तरफ से खुदवाया जायें और उन स्थानों पर जहां कि बन्ने नहीं हैं, जहां कि नहरें नहीं हैं और सिंचाई के कोई साधन नहीं है, ऐसे स्थानों में अपनी ओर से, राज्य सरकार की ओर से २०, २० एकड़ के बीच में एक एक कुंआ खुदवाया जाय ताकि दो बलों की जोड़ी से समय पर पानी मिल सके और वहां पर खेतीबाड़ी हो सके। अभी उचित व्यवस्था के अभाव में होता यह है कि पानी किजूल बहता रहता है, उसके जमा करने का माकूल इन्तजाम नहीं होता है और जब पानी की जरूरत होती है तो वह नहीं मिल पाता और अगर पानी नहीं बरसे तो उसके लिए कह दिया जाता है कि परमात्मा की मर्जी है उसके आगे किसका वश है। यह कह कर सन्तोष दिलाने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है कि परमात्मा या कुदरत की बदतमीजी है कि पानी अधिक बरसा दिया, प्रतिवृष्टि हो गई या पानी उसने नहीं बरसाया और सूखा पड़ गया और दोष भगवान के मत्बे मढ़ कर मानों यह कहा जाता है कि इसके लिए सरकार की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने राज्यों में नहरें हैं। राज्य सरकारों का पानी बहता रहता है। समय पर किसानों को पानी नहीं मिलता है, फसल सूख जाती है। यह किसकी जिम्मेदारी है इसको आपको देखना चाहिए। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में और खास करके कानपुर जिले में, जहां से कि मैं चुन कर यहां आया हूँ और जिसका कि प्रतिनिधित्व करने का मुझे गौरव प्राप्त हुआ है, वहां यह समस्याएं मौजूद हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि जो मैंने खाद्यान्न की मूल्य सम्बन्धी नीति के बारे में सुझाव दिया है उसके अनुरूप नीति बनाई जायगी और जो अलाभकारी जोते हैं उनकी माल-गुजारी माफ की जायगी। इसके साथ ही साथ जहां पर कि कोई सिंचाई के साधन मौजूद नहीं हैं वहां पर कुएं खुदवाने की

व्यवस्था की जायगी और कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के हेतु सरकार की तरफ से कृषकों की कोई श्रृण या अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था की जाय।

Shri S. K. Patil: I am very grateful to the House for the various suggestions which, I am quite sure, will benefit us. But I can tell one thing to the House in a very humble spirit and that is this: as a Food and Agriculture Minister I am neither a magician nor a juggler who can produce a rabbit out of his hat. I cannot perform any miracles. I also confess to one great defect in me and that is that I have not been an agriculturist myself. But with all these limitations from which I suffer, if the House or the Government or anybody has chosen me to look after this thing for some time, I assure them that I shall give my best to this portfolio. I shall give them the cleanest and the most efficient administration that I am capable of. I do not claim that my thoughts or my plans are infallible. There may be lots of mistakes in them. But let me continue those plans for some time and I assure this House that with your co-operation I shall be able to bring the situation under control.

Opinions will vary. Naturally, they will vary. I must not take much of your time just now because the time is running out fast. But I can tell you of two good features for which this House should have real satisfaction. One feature is that during the last two or three years the prices of the food commodities are the lowest and they are going to be lower and lower a little. I had a hunch some time back, but I could not express it so very openly because not having the experience of agriculture I could not do so. I had a hunch that when we produce 73.5 million tons and all that and we call it a bumper crop and a record crop—a record it was, bumper it was not—when we produce that where has our food gone. Many people were thinking—and the reports



also were there—that there might be some kind of a hoarding. I shall not call it a hoarding. My hunch was that a prudent farmer, not knowing as to what is going to happen in a lean year, is keeping something behind. Well, he is the wisest farmer. I congratulate that farmer for that attitude. I do not call it hoarding. Hoarding is done by a man or by a trader in order to get some more money. If he hides it, I can call it hoarding. But if a farmer does it in his own interest, not knowing about the future and having suffered quite a lot in the past, if he lays by something as a precautionary measure, surely he is doing something which is in the nature of a prudent act, for which I would really compliment him. Some such thing did happen. I had a hunch. I did not know to what extent this kind of grain would be there which would be unloaded on the market when the fresh crops came. I had been in my own mind thinking that it would be of the order of about a million tons. May I say, not that I was a prophet, that to a large extent my hunch was correct.

About Madhya Pradesh so much has been said. I am proud of that Pradesh because it is the granary. I do not say anything in a sarcastic manner. It is the granary. It is the rice bowl of which we are proud. In Chhatisgarh alone, nothing less than 150 thousand tons was unloaded, which was the saving of last year, because now the fresh crop has come. If you take it from all the places—I am not talking only of Madhya Pradesh, but from wherever it is—if it is not unloaded on the market and is kept still with the farmer, I say it is a good precaution. There is nothing wrong about it. Food cannot last for ten years. The farmer has got to eat it and sell something out of the new crop or sell it and eat something out of the new crop. That is one good feature. So far as the prices are concerned, let us not scare away the farmer or ourselves and you will see that the prices will be lower and lower a little.

Another good feature that is there is the production prospect of this year to which reference was made by my hon. colleague. We had thought that because of the unprecedented floods etc. in Bengal and in some parts of Bombay and Kashmir, possibly production this year might be less. But I am very much heartened—not that I have got the final reports—by the reports that we are getting from most of the affected areas and by the public speeches that the Food Ministers and the Chief Ministers of those concerned Provinces have been making. They lead me to believe that the food production this year is not only not going to be worse but possibly, if at all, it can be slightly better than that of last year. I was very much heartened by the speech which the Food and Agriculture Minister of West Bengal made that in spite of the floods he expects that the production of Bengal this year would be even slightly higher than that of last year and surely even higher than of the year previous to that when it was higher than last year. It may be right. It may be wrong. But I take it just as I take the opinion of my hon. friend opposite. Surely, I must take the opinion of the Food Minister because he is supposed to know something about food production of his Province. So also in other Provinces food production is not bad although for stating their case most emphatically, Shri Vyas and other hon. Members from Madhya Pradesh might say that Madhya Pradesh production would not be good. Their own suspicions, God help us, should not be realised and the food production in Madhya Pradesh should be better than what it was even last year. If it is not, I would be very sorry. Let us not scare ourselves and say this is bad, because it does create a bad reaction in the country.

My attempt is this, and it is an honest attempt. I may be wrong. I do not say that I have got a specific remedy which will really answer all the things. I agree with my hon. friend Shri Mathur that if the whole of India could immediately be made



[Shri S. K. Patil]

into one zone, there is nothing like it, if some cities are protected. At one time I was fiddling with the idea, I am still doing it. It is good I can openly express my thoughts, because the reactions can be known. There are several cities with a population of five lakhs, not only Bombay and Calcutta; it includes Madras, Delhi and several others. There are twenty cities with a total population of two crores, and their annual food requirements are of the order of two million tons. We could separate them and make the rest of the country into one zone. It would be an experiment to emphasize that this country must be one, even if the price rises a little bit here and there, but now at some places it is double that of the price in others. That should not happen.

Before I do that, my attempt positively is in that direction. Again and again I repeat it, that God willing it shall be my effort during the next one or two years to see that the zonal system, either smaller or bigger zones, does not exist in this country, that we are self-reliant so far as our food requirements are concerned, and that the prices also rule, to the best extent possible, within limits.

An hon. Member stated that during the last three or four years we have had deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 1,000 crores. That means in our real milk we have added so much water. That must also be partly responsible. I am merely stating what we did, whether good or bad. Therefore to the extent our rupee has gone down in value, sometimes inflationary pressures are being felt, and if as a result of that, in spite of higher agricultural production, prices rise, surely the Food and Agriculture Ministry alone is not responsible for that, because we have spent that money in development and it might produce favourable reactions later on.

Therefore, this is the policy I am aiming at. If the arteries and the veins function normally, then the capillaries and others should function, so that the whole body politic

really functions without any restraint. With that object in view, I am trying that these big zones should be created.

I have got power under the Essential Commodities Act. Who created the Madhya Pradesh Zone, as it is today? It was created under that Act. If I withdraw that Act, there is nothing like a Madhya Pradesh Zone. I do not want to put them into difficulty immediately. I shall accustom them to what is coming slowly, so that they should be in a position to share both the fortunes and the misfortunes of the country. With that object in view, for the last many months I was trying that Orissa and West Bengal should come together, although it is not exactly a self-sufficient zone, because, as I have pointed out, the deficit of West Bengal is more than the surplus of Orissa.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Five times more.

**Shri S. K. Patil:** I do not take the figures from the hon. Member.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** It is your own figure.

**Shri S. K. Patil:** No. It might be perhaps just the same and nothing more. If really Bengal's production becomes greater, its deficit might be equal to the surplus of Orissa. I am not considering it in the sense that I have nothing to give. I say that we shall protect them against any eventuality. If the prices rise in Orissa beyond a particular figure, we rush in. We are taking sufficient precautions to see that the non-producing consumer should not suffer, because the producers who have their own food can eat it.

With that object in view I am making a statement. It is a good circumstance that the House is in session; otherwise, as I said under that Act by a notification in the Gazette I could have done it. The notification has been issued today creating the

zone of Orissa and West Bengal.

The Government of India had been discussing for some time past with the West Bengal and Orissa Governments the question of creating a rice zone of the two States of Orissa and West Bengal. It has now been decided with the consent of the State Governments to form this zone and a notification to that effect has been issued through a Gazette of India Extraordinary on 21st December, 1959—that is today.

The formation of the zone will help in stabilizing the prices of rice in West Bengal at a suitable level and will also enable the cultivators of Orissa to get a high price for their produce. Rice will now move freely without restriction in the zone consisting of the States of Orissa and West Bengal.

In order to ensure that the prices of rice do not rise unduly in Orissa, it has been decided to continue distribution of rice from Government stocks in Calcutta and also to maintain a reserve stock in Orissa which would be distributed in those areas of Orissa where the prices might rise.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They are all paper safeguards.

Shri S. K. Patil: The following measures are proposed to be taken to ensure smooth working of the Zone and to prevent undue rise of prices in Orissa after the formation of the Zone:

- (i) Rice will continue to be distributed in Calcutta from Government stocks. This will ensure against unduly heavy demand of Calcutta falling on the Orissa markets;
- (ii) A reserve of 75,000 tons will be built up in Orissa by purchase of rice locally from Orissa for which a levy scheme is being introduced by the State Government,

so that the people of Orissa should eat the rice which they produce....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That would be in Calcutta, because there is no suitable warehouse in Orissa.

Shri S. K. Patil: This rice will be distributed in Orissa, if such distribution becomes necessary, after the formation of the Zone, on account of the rise in prices in certain areas of that State.

Shri Panigrahi: May I ask one question only?

Shri S. K. Patil: I am not yielding, because I have no time.

Shri Panigrahi rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. When the hon. Minister is not yielding, then the hon. Member must yield.

Shri S. K. Patil: Please, for God's sake, let there be no interruptions

I am simply saying this here, because it is a happy circumstance that the House is in session. I am exactly reading the notification that has been issued to the Press. It is not for me to change it even by a comma or a full-stop just now; the notification has been issued.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy said that it may be that it may all go wrong. Anything that a man can do may go wrong.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It has gone wrong.

Shri S. K. Patil: If there are people who always curse, possibly it will go wrong more quickly. But what I am expecting is this that in the larger interests of the distribution of food in this country, in the larger interests of the great thing called planning of which you are talking, you would give it a trial and you will bless it.

My hon. friend Shri Mahanty said that the price-line should be held.

[Shri S. K. Patil]

But is he holding the straight line or is he holding a curve? What is he holding just now? Is he holding the price-line in Bombay and Calcutta, where, as I said, the price is shooting up to Rs. 35 or Rs. 40 per maund? Is he holding the price-line that is obtaining in Bhubaneswar and Cuttack? Therefore, if we have got to hold the price-line, it has first got to be consolidated into a straight line in the big cities, for, if the big cities suffer, that means that the whole industrial sector suffers, the cost of living ratio goes up, and everything that we produce industrially becomes costlier and costlier. That is why I say that whether it be fortunes or misfortunes, they have got to be shared. It is with that object that we are doing it. Supposing we fail, even assuming that we fail, the remedy is with us; we can go back. Today, therefore, please do not curse us on the very eve of it; bless us, and try to help us in every possible manner, so that with your co-operation and the general goodwill and the confidence that we shall be creating in the country, we shall go ahead.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** It has been experimented and found to be wrong.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri S. K. Patil:** This is as far as the prices and production are concerned. Then, the House should also know some of the figures as to how much money we are spending just now, on this thing, that is, the food position in this country. These figures are worthwhile knowing. Annually, so far as the imports are concerned, we have spent Rs. 135.64 crores for the import of foodgrains, both wheat and rice.

**Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareli):** Which year?

**Shri S. K. Patil:** I am giving current year's figure, that is, the figure for the year 1959-60.

Then, internally, the amount spent on procurement was Rs. 37.75 crores. But I do not count that, because after all, it is our own rice or wheat that we have taken. Then, for mere charges for handling it and clearing it, and the machinery that the Government of India are using, we have spent as much as Rs. 15.39 crores. If as they proposed, it is going to be a monopoly procurement and monopoly distribution, as I said in my speech earlier, then from Rs. 18 crores, it is bound to go up to Rs. 100 crores. Therefore, you must also imagine that. If it is necessary, it can be done. But what I am telling is that all this price ultimately is added on for the consumer. For after all, Government do not give anything; Government have no pocket; it is a bottomless pocket. Therefore, anything that Government spend is ultimately passed on to the consumer.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र (दगहा) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ . . .

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय मंत्री बैठने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। आप जब वह खतम कर लें, सवाल पूछ सकते हैं।

**Shri S. K. Patil:** The establishment charges are Rs. 32 lakhs, that is, on the D.G. Food; and the regional organisations cost another Rs. 2 crores odd. Therefore, really, it comes to about Rs. 18 crores. The mere management of it comes to Rs. 18 crores and that is passed on, besides the charges for the imported food-grains, which is Rs. 135 crores. The total comes to Rs. 207.14 crores.

I am merely saying this for the simple reason that whatever you do does not fall from anywhere. Ultimately it is the poor consumer who buys these things and who has got to pay for that.

Besides, certain States have added a little money to it. In Punjab, I

am told even on sugar—not on the other things—if our prices were Rs. 35 per maund, they added Rs. 5 on their own, making it Rs. 40. I am not finding fault with them. Possibly it may be necessary for them to do so. It is their right to do so. But what I am saying is that we must have an idea as to how the consumer has to pay for these things, through his nose.

Having said that, I shall now very rapidly deal with the points remaining—which are not many. So far as the record production last year is concerned, people ask: where have our foodgrains gone? It is a good thing to ask where the foodgrains have gone. Our people have started eating more, our people have started eating better, our people have started really turning from coarser grain to finer grain and people have started using varieties of food. These are all very healthy signs and they are not to be deprecated just because for the time being we are experiencing some difficulty.

Take, for instance, the State of Kerala, a very wonderful State. I have great love in my mind for that State. It was never deficit to the tune of 7 lakh tons of rice per year in the past because they were living on tapioca and things like that. Their deficit was not really of the order of more than 2 to 3 lakh tons. Now it has gone up to 7 lakh tons. I congratulate them on that, because at last instead of tapioca they have now come to rice. I am now encouraging them. I have really called their officers and told them: 'You cannot always live on other States. Therefore, we shall do everything possible in the Third Plan to see that you step up your production. We shall give whatever money is necessary for that so that you largely become self-reliant'.

Therefore, whenever the standard of living of people rises, what is the meaning of it? It is not that their bank balances have increased. It

means that they eat better food, sufficient food, healthy food and, if possible, a balanced food also. That is exactly what is happening in this country. Therefore, the mere fact that we produced 73 million tons and yet we are feeling shortage need not really dishearten us. If the rising standard of living has any meaning, it must manifest itself in the general good of the people. That is exactly what is happening in this country.

My hon. friends, Shri Tangamani, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy and others were talking about the zones. I have explained my policy. It may be a wrong policy. I do not join issue with them on that. But they have got a regimented mind and they think that a particular thing is bad. If the Essential Commodities Act was not passed, we would have had no power to make the zones that exist today. We have made them for a different reason—in order that sufficient and adequate quantities of foodgrains should be available at reasonable prices to the 370 million people of this country, and not only to the people of Orissa or other surplus States (Interruptions).

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** May I ask one question?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** At the end.

**Shri S. K. Patil:** Therefore, let us carefully watch all these things that are happening about the zones. Let us be cautious about them. If we really find that our experiment is not succeeding, there is the Orissa Government sitting there. Do you mean to say that the Orissa Government has entered into a trap? They are clever people. Their State may be small, but they are very clever people—people like my hon. friend, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, and there are outside this Chamber also still cleverer people who have done this.

It was by inducing the Chief Minister of Orissa and the Chief Minister of West Bengal that

[Shri S. K. Patil.]

they sat together. Then even I was taken out. They said: 'We are neighbours. You are a far-away person. Therefore, you sit outside'. I was made to sit outside for one hour.

An Hon. Member: Waiting.

Shri S. K. Patil: Waiting and waiting, cooling my heels. When they returned, they returned with smiling faces and they told me that they have composed their differences. Even then, it took five or six months. Today we are in a position to gazette this coming together of Orissa and West Bengal.

My hon. friend, Dr. Krishnaswami, made some very interesting points. He said that more retail trade associations should be formed and they should be helped. My hon. friend, Shri Mahanty, countered it by saying that all the private traders must be completely destroyed. In any society, if I may say so with due humility, there cannot be all angels on one side and all devils on the other. There is a little component of the angel and devil in every one of us. When it is more of angel, we are good human beings and where there is more of the devil, we are bad human beings. Therefore, the trader cannot be so bad if he comes out of our society. So it is not my intention to destroy anybody. If the half a million or million traders behave well and do not add to the misfortunes of the country, it shall be my duty to see that they do remain and they carry on their trade. In our country, we do require such people and we do not want a new class of unemployed people to be created, to whom we shall have to cater in one form or another. It is not for that point that we are specially doing anything.

He also suggested some difference between the Planning Commission, the Cabinet and the Food Ministry. I do not like to go into that question.

But I can assure him of one thing. The Planning Commission is an advisory body made up of experts. Therefore, a man like myself who has no experience of agriculture, if I borrow a little experience from where it is possible to borrow, then, surely, can anybody find fault with me? I do not know. But, ultimately, it is the responsibility of the Food Minister who is responsible to this House. Therefore, if I cannot carry on that responsibility I would not be the Food Minister even for a minute. About that you need have no doubt in your mind. There is nothing like bifurcation of responsibility and any question of anybody wanting to take the responsibility of any other person. The relations are smooth and good now. By experience we learn and by trials also we learn.

An Hon. Member: How long?

Shri S. K. Patil: Then, my hon. friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh referred to the N.D.C. and all that. Let us not go into old quarrels; let us not quarrel with old tools that have become useless. Whatever might have happened in the past, let us forget those and let us sharpen our tools so that they can be put to the best use. If we have any difficulty in the N.D.C. in the next meeting let us see. Last time it was more an exploratory meeting. I was a new Food Minister. It was called within a week of my becoming the Food Minister and they did not take any decisions. I requested them not to take any decisions to which I was not a party. I said I must study the question. That is why, though they were keen enough, they did not take any decision. Therefore, there is no difference of opinion between the N.D.C. and the Ministry.

He was also saying that the statutory body that I am considering may not meet once in six months and so on. If I am mistaken he may correct me. It is not a committee that meets

once in three months or once in six months. I am calling it a statutory advisory committee. The members and officers will sit from day to day, all the 365 days of the year. It is a committee which would lay down the principle as to what has to be done.

My hon. friend Shri P. R. Patel referred to the practice in the United States of America where the floor prices are supported. The time may come in this country when I would have to support the floor prices. I went even a step further in the Rajya Sabha and said that as in France where subsidies are given to the farmers even before they produced the crops sometimes we shall have to do so. The progress of this country entirely depends upon the prosperity of the farmer himself. Without the farmer nothing is going to happen. Therefore, they will continue to meet from day to day and it will examine the price and the structure and from time to time give advice to Government as to what should be the floor price—and not the ceiling price. Therefore, let us have no misgivings; let us set them all aside so that we shall come to some kind of a decision and establish healthy precedents which will help us in future.

My hon. friend, Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava referred to animal husbandry. Here, he and I belong to the same clan. He knows—that you may not be knowing—that I happen to be the President of the Animal Welfare Association of this country. Therefore, animals to me are as important as anybody. Surely, I do not give him the honour as I give to this House or to the members thereof. Surely animals must be looked after, because, as the Prime Minister said yesterday in his speech while inaugurating another symposium, the real aspect of our agriculture is proper husbandry. And, in that husbandry, animal husbandry forms a very important part indeed. Therefore, it shall be my

duty to see that the bullocks, for whom no sympathy was expressed by anybody here except sometimes by my Deputy Minister, are looked after. A Bill is also coming before this House wherein proper precautions would be taken in order to safeguard these animals and animal husbandry would be improved.

So far as my hon. friend Shri Mahanty is concerned, I think, I have replied to most of the points raised by him.

My friends, Shri Jangde and Shri Vyas and many others talked about Madhya Pradesh. I may tell them that I do not want to hustle them into anything. I have told them again and again that if there is any hustling I have all the power under the Essential Commodities Act. But I cannot use that power foolishly because I know the difficulties of the Madhya Pradesh Government which are my difficulties and that we must share their difficulties. I must not allow these difficulties to remain but they must also understand that the proper price structure of this country is not that some prices should rule in Madhya Pradesh and exactly different prices should rule elsewhere. I know also that M.P. should be joined to Bombay. It is natural because Bombay is near. I cannot say that it should be joined to West Bengal. There is nothing sacrosanct about it except the geographical nearness of the two. Therefore, if I have to do that, I have got to see that the price in Madhya Pradesh does not shoot up beyond a particular level. It is just as we have taken the precaution in Orissa where if the prices go beyond a certain level—let us say if the prices go beyond Rs. 18, if the price is Rs. 18 today—a lot of stocks will be released. It is kept ready there. The shops are keeping it ready and nobody could play any tricks with that. The same things could be done in Madhya Pradesh. Bombay was unnecessarily dragged in. If the city

[Shri S. K. Patil.]

of Bombay has got a very great sucking power, then, surely, I told yesterday and I repeat it today, I am prepared to cordon the city of Bombay so that it should not have to impose any burdens on M.P. That could be done. But they can also persuade themselves that the people in Madhya Pradesh, farmers, are entitled to a little rise in the price. You cannot expect that a rise should be given while you keep an attitude and say that you are not going to share the fortunes or misfortunes with other people. Therefore, let us come together and let us club together. Let us suffer a little bit while the others are suffering more. It is not that I am levelling the misery. I am levelling prosperity so that the degree of misery might be a little lower, so that most people in India may feel the misery much less than today. That is the objective. Surely, I see no reason why my friends in M.P. should not come to my rescue and help me so that ultimately big zones come and within another year we shall have that zone to which reference was made by Shri Mathur, by cordoning of the cities, we take the whole country as one zone and later on even the cities' cordon should go away and India should be made one zone by the accelerated production that we shall put out.

These are some of the points. I began by saying that there was no miracle in it or magic in it. I do not claim to know anything. I am learning. Somebody said that I should be in a village for ten days. Ten days may probably be long time but I do mean to go into the villages. Immediately I assumed charge of this portfolio, I have told my officers and my people—I do not know how many lakhs and thousands they are—to identify themselves with the farmers. At least 15 days in a year they should remain with the farmer and understand these things and soil their hands with mother earth so that they can smell it. It is that dignity that I

want to add to my farmer and if the farmer is allowed that dignity and he is appreciated, I am sure that the problem of food will not remain a difficult problem for a long time to come.

**Shri Panigrahi:** I wanted some clarifications.

**Shri S. K. Patil:** I am sorry, Sir, I did not say this because it was a little unpleasant but from the tenor of my speech it will be seen that I cannot concede to any of the amendments that have been moved.

**Shri Panigrahi:** The hon. Minister has stated that 75,000 tons of food-grains will be stored in Orissa. I would like to know whether the Government of Orissa has storage capacity to store these 75,000 tons in Orissa. Secondly, when you introduced State trading in foodgrains, ever since that time, the Government of India is maintaining a food directorate in Orissa having 200 employees. Is the Government of India going to close down this directorate and in that case are these 200 employees going to be unemployed? Thirdly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India is advancing all the money needed for purchasing 75,000 tons of foodgrains and if they are going to advance, what will be the amount of levy.

**Shri S. K. Patil:** All these are matters of detail but I can assure my hon. friend that all these will be gone in to the complete satisfaction of the Orissa Government.

**Shri Radhelal Vyas:** There is an important question regarding the increase in the prices.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Vyas had already had a say....  
(Interruptions.)

Some Hon. Members rose—

**Shri Radhelal Vyas:** I want only half a minute.



**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There are so many of them and if I allow half a minute to each of them, that would mean six minutes.... (Interruptions.)

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. They would excuse me now.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad):** There has been some talk in the Press about de-control of sugar. May I know from the hon. Food Minister whether he has got any plan like that?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We have a different subject today. Now, am I required to put any amendment separately?

**Some Hon. Members:** No.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Then I shall put all of them together.

*The substitute motions were put and negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The discussion is over. We shall now take up the other item.

17.41 hrs.

#### \*CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to raise a discussion on points arising out of the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 281 on 6th August, 1959 regarding enhancement of the rate of contribution to provident fund from 6½ per cent. to 8-1/3 per cent. The hon. Minister has stated that the decision to enforce the enhanced rate has not yet been finalised. This inordinate delay in enhancing the rate of contribution to the Employees' Provident Fund elicit, session after session, the same stereotype reply that the matter is under consideration.

Sir, I do not want to read the answers over again, suffice it to say that the attitude of the Government in this regard is very disquieting and calls for immediate revision. The issue is one which vitally affects nearly 50 lakh workers in mines, plantations and factories.

What are the arguments that are being advanced by the employers? They say that the labour legislations have been casting a heavy burden on them and, therefore, they are not in favour of this enhancement. Let us examine the facts. What has been the position? They say that the enhancement will increase their liability, and therefore the capital formation and development of the industry will be affected. Sir, I need not go far to find a reply to that, but I will simply quote what Mr. H. V. R. Iengar, Governor of the Reserve Bank had to say when he spoke to the Statisticians Conference. He said:

"In absolute figures the internal resources used for capital formation in public limited companies for which alone we have continuous figures were as follows:

Average for five years 1951-55

—Rs. 69 crores.

1956—Rs. 117 crores.

1957—Rs. 83 crores

What precisely is the significance of these figures! It has been argued in some quarters on the basis of drop in 1957, that excessive taxation has reduced the ability of Indian industry to put in adequate depreciation and reserves. That point, however, required more careful analysis than has been given to it. If the cotton textile industry, which had a bad year in 1957, were excluded, it would appear that the conclusion would not really be warranted. "Moreover, the preliminary figures of 1958 show an overall improvement over 1957". This is with regard to capital formation, to show how much they have been able



[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao.]

to put in for developing their industries.

I now come to the second aspect, as to whether this capital formation has been what it should have been. For this we have to compare our figures with the figures obtaining in other countries. The capital formation which has taken place during these few years compares favourably with the capital formation in USA and the United Kingdom.

Let us now take the profit aspect of the question. The profit for all industries in 1956 is 326.5, with the index number for 1939 as 100. The figures reveal an enormous increase in the rates of profits made by the industries. Let us take the figure in 1952 when this Act was enforced. It was 180.6. I am quoting from the *Monthly Abstracts of Statistics* issued monthly by the Cabinet Secretariat. The employers, therefore, did not sustain any loss on account of the enforcement of the Employees' Provident Fund Act. The index of profits for those industries wherein the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, was first introduced is as follows. I will give only a few instances. In cotton textiles, in the year 1952, it was 262; in 1956, it was 566. Paper: 560 in 1952 and 769 in 1956. Cement: 293 in 1952 and 430 in 1956. Iron and steel: 161 in 1952 and 293 in 1956. I do not have the figures for engineering and cigarette industries but we know these industries also have been making very great profits.

These figures will clearly show that the liability on the employers will not be much. It will not in anyway impede their progress. Then, when we ask what would be the liability for these industries, we find that last year the contribution to the provident fund was Rs. 38 crores. If we enhance it, what would it come to? We will have to take 50 per cent of this, because the employees will contribute half the amount. That is,

the employers contribute 6½ per cent and the employees also will contribute 6½ per cent. Therefore, if we calculate on that basis, the liability of the industry will not be very much. It will be only Rs. 8 crores.

Is this increase so much that the industries cannot pay? When did the employers voluntarily agree to any enhancement? Whenever there was any industrial labour legislation, there has been some relief or other which was provided. When the compensation for lay-off and retrenchment was awarded through an enactment, they had to give relief to the tune of Rs. 10 crores by way of rebate on excise duty. Similarly, whenever there has been some sort of legislation in favour of the workers, it has always been done either by way of relief in taxation or increase in the prices. The coal price has been increased whenever there has been a slight benefit given to the coalminers.

Compared to these things, we are only in the initial stages in the social security measures. We are only in an absolutely infant stage, and if we have to reach the definition as given by the ILO, I do not know how long it will take. I shall quote the definition of social security measures as given by the ILO:

"to guarantee adequate means of subsistence to every worker who has lost his earning power for reasons outside his control, in particular through illness, industrial accident, disability, old age or unemployment, and to ensure these same rights for his dependants in the case of the death of the family bread-winner".

I have stated the three aspects of the question. One is capital formation. The second is profits. The third is production. During the whole period since 1952, there has been an increase in the rate of production. The production in every industry has

increased. Not only there has been an increase in production but there has been an increase in productivity also. Is it not legitimate for the worker to ask for a share in these? How are you going to build up the socialist pattern of society when the worker is not economically interested in the results of his work? These are things which cannot wait any longer. I wanted to raise this question of enhancement in the industrial committee on coal mines. I wrote to the Ministry to include this subject also when the meeting was being held in February last, but they said that as this question of enhancement of the provident fund in coal mines is linked up with the question of enhancement of the employees' provident fund in general, unless a decision is taken there, we cannot go into it. We are even refused a discussion when there is a forum for it. A coal miner after putting in 31 years' service died of an attack of T.B. His widow and two little children got from the provident fund a sum of Rs. 500. Is this sufficient for them for so many years to live?

The Minister is saying that the industry is not in a position to pay. Take, for example, the paper industry, which has been doing very well and where the profits have been enormous. The Labour Minister is not able to enhance the rate of provident fund contribution but the Tariff Commission, which went into the question of the prices of paper, has given its award that the prices should be reduced by 8 per cent from 1st January, 1960, whereas this little enhancement in the contribution could not be made. So, the argument that the industry could not pay is not borne out by facts.

Coming to mica mines, 35,000 miners work in this industry but even the provident fund is not being enforced there. They say, the industry is not doing well. In 1957, by exports of mica, we earned Rs. 5.5 crores. In 1958, due to the new market in the Soviet Union, we were able

to earn Rs. 7 crores. But till now there is no employees' provident fund, not to speak of enhancement.

In the first Five Year Plan, it was laid down that the Employees' Provident Fund Act should be enforced in all the units employing 50 employees or more. After five years, in the second Plan, it was clearly stated that the Employees' Provident Fund Act shall be enforced in all industries which are employing 10,000 workers or more. In the mica industry, there are 35,000 workers and it is doing well; but still, there is no question of enforcement of the Provident Fund Act.

Coming to textiles, it is said that they are not doing very well. Only the other day, the Textile Commissioner has given a very lengthy statement wherein he said that there is a likelihood of cloth famine. He did not say so categorically, but he said, there is likely to be scarcity of cloth. In 1957, there were 6 lakh bales of stocks at the mills sold and unsold. In 1958, it was 5,80,000 bales sold and unsold. In 1959, it is only 3 lakh bales sold and unsold. That shows that the off-take has been very good and that the industry has been doing very well. If these are the facts, there is a greater opportunity for enhancement of the rate. Even the Pay Commission's recommendations show that the rate should be enhanced.

The study group appointed to go into the question of comprehensive social security measures for industrial workers have recommended a year ago that this enhancement should be made immediately. And what is the position after one year? We are nowhere near it. He said that in order to evolve the pension system it will be very difficult. I strongly urge on the Minister that unless and until the workers are economically interested in the results of their production, we

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao].

shall not be anywhere near the socialist pattern of society which we want to build in our country.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Tangamani. He may ask a question.

**Shri Tangamani (Madurai):** I would like to know from the hon. Minister the results of the talks which the Government had with the employers in January 1959 and the result of the survey of the Working Group about six industries that have capacity to pay. Secondly, will the enhanced provident fund rate from  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to  $8\frac{1}{3}$  per cent be introduced in those industries which have capacity to pay; for instance, cigarette, paper, cement, iron and steel and, as Shri Vittal Rao has now mentioned, textiles? Thirdly, how many workers are now covered? What is their contribution? What is the employers' contribution? How much increase will there be if the rate is enhanced? And what will be available as contribution to be utilized in the Second Plan? When is the legislation that was promised and discussed on the 16th Indian Labour Conference going to be introduced?

**Dr. Melkote (Raichur):** I do not want to discuss the issue. I will congratulate Shri Vittal Rao.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Only a question should be put.

**Dr. Melkote:** As the Minister is aware, in certain industries provident fund is not available. In other industries provident fund is available, but only at a lower rate. In the name of losses and other things sometimes they do not give provident fund money or discontinue it. In many such companies dividends for preference shares and interests on debentures and other things are being given even though there are losses for some years. But, at the same time, provident fund amount is not paid by such companies. I should like to

know what the Ministry is doing in the matter.

**Shri Anthony Pillai (Madras North):** I would like to know whether there is any prospect of the promise given some time ago that employees in commercial establishments will be given the benefit of the Act being implemented. Secondly, another promise was made that the Provident Fund Act would apply to those factories which employ more than 20 workers. May I now whether that promise also will be implemented?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I may, tell the hon. Member who raised this question and others that I am as deeply concerned about this matter as he himself. As anybody else, I am also concerned about the delay. I may also say that I am not disturbed by the discussion; in fact, I welcome this brief discussion.

I may add that I do not hold any brief for the view that there should not be an increase in the rate of provident fund contribution. On the other hand, I maintain very strongly that there should be an increase. Therefore, the only question that remains is why it has not been brought about and when it is going to be accepted and applied.

I may just give the House a brief idea of what is being done about it. We are pursuing this matter and I am personally very keen about it. And it has been my desire to see that as soon as possible this improvement in the provident fund rate is accepted and applied.

18 hrs.

Hon. Member himself and others will remember that this question was discussed at the Naini Tal Indian Labour Conference. We urged—and I also urged—that this proposed increase in the provident fund rate should be accepted immediately. The

employers then made a reservation when we put forward this proposal. They said that they were not in a position to accept that, that they would consider the matter and then let us know. Later on, they conveyed to us that they were not at all in favour of an increase because of the difficult situation of many of the industries.

There was a suggestion that if all the industries are not in a position to carry this additional burden, at least let us find out whether there are not some which can do it and why not go ahead with those industries. I pursued that idea. In the beginning of this year, I met the representatives of the employers and put it to them. Of course, they were not very enthusiastic about it but they saw that something had to be done. They said that they would examine this matter. I am sorry to say that later on they sent some kind of an answer which negated the suggestion even regarding individual industries.

I met them recently again and put it to them that this would not do. The policy is not in question. The question only is from what date it has to be brought into operation. We cannot afford to wait on and postpone it indefinitely. So, I gave them a choice of very soon, immediately, telling me whether they, of their own accord and after an examination of the various industries—I was thinking a half-a-dozen industries which in the first instance we brought into the Act—take them first and see if they cannot accept this increase in respect of some of them. I have received a letter only a few days ago about a week ago, saying that they are going to meet in another few days and will let me know their reactions to this suggestion finally. I have also told them that the alternative for me is not just to do nothing when they say that none of these industries which I have indicated to them is capable of bearing this increase and therefore the matter will

327 (A) LSD—11.

rest there. It will not. I have informed them that it will immediately go through another process and that is some kind of a machinery immediately will be set up in order to settle this question.

The question will be that we want to increase the rate. But if there is an objection on the ground that to some extent there will be a diminution in the profits, that is not any point which is going seriously to perturb us. But there is something which can and that is whether anything that we do is going to lead to certain consequences which may be bad for the workers themselves or whether any considerable, appreciable, bad effect on production and on employment will flow from this step. That will be the question—a straight proposition. This has become necessary.

This had become necessary for one reason, because we are dealing with not one problem of workers only, but several problems.

We have several things to look after, not only the provident fund which is very necessary. We have to improve the sense of security of the working class, we have to give them this additional protection, but we have also other interests of the working class to look after, for instance, employment.

Whenever there is a closure of a single factory anywhere in the country out of 300 or 400 in an industry, the question is raised: that mill is closed and a thousand workers are out on the streets, what are we going to do about that? I do not want to be told by anybody later on that it is we who did something which created that. I personally do not think that this can have that kind of effect to any large extent, but even a limited effect of that kind may have to be

[Shri Nanda]

answered for. So, I thought I should take this precaution.

Hon. Members will realise why we had to delay it in the first instance. We could not straightaway apply it to those industries because at that time the textile industry was going through a period of crisis almost. There were closures. About thirty mills closed, and there was the threat or notice of closure in the case of a number of others. In those circumstances to do anything which might push a few more concerns to the point of closure, and then take on our shoulders the responsibility for having brought that about, for having caused unemployment of a considerable number of workers, was not something which we could have faced with equanimity. That is why we had to hold our hands at that time. That was the reason.

The argument which the hon. Member, Shri Vittal Rao, raised and demolished about capital formation is no argument, is not relevant at all. I will not consider such an argument, because so far as capital formation of the country is concerned, provident contributions are capital formation. It is capital formation for the country better than any other form. So, that is no argument at all. It is only these other aspects which I was considering, and I have come to the conclusion that they must be settled soon. I do not mention one industry or another, but I agree that it cannot be that none of these industries is capable of bearing this. I do not agree. Therefore, I want to see it through soon in one form or another. If they themselves offer, we shall welcome that, I shall be thankful to them. If they do not, we shall immediately—I am not talking of any long distance of time; I am talking about a matter of weeks now, not months—take that decision and start

this process, and come to those conclusions as to what should be done further in this matter.

I may also inform hon. Members that we have not been sitting quite idle on this front. There was another question, the question which Shri Anthony Pillay today asked me, of the extension of the application of this legislation to establishments with a smaller number, twenty or so. I may inform the hon. Member this is a matter about which I am pleased personally, and I hope it will bring a measure of satisfaction to the hon. Members here and the workers outside, that we have come to that decision, that is, we are going to extend the legislation to those establishments which have twenty more instead of fifty or more. This is the decision taken. Only if it requires legislative enactment, as soon as possible with your co-operation in the next session, we shall have it done.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** No, A notification is enough.

**Shri Nanda:** I enquired about it. I would have the notification issued today if it were to suffice. I shall enquire again, but I have been informed by our legal advisers that mere notification will not suffice, that an amendment is necessary. We are going to adopt whatever is the quickest procedure. There will be no delay in bringing forward the legislation, if legislation is required. If it suffices to have a notification, then, it will be a notification.

The other questions that had been asked have been answered. I have already told them that I met the employers' representatives, what their answer was, what we have been doing and so on. All this has been covered already.

There are some other questions which do not concern this present discussion. Therefore, I do not want to deal with them. I have answered all the points that have been raised in this discussion.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The half-an-hour discussion is now over. The

House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.11 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 22, 1959|Paus 1, 1881 (Saka).*

[Monday, December 21, 1959/Agrahayana 30, 1881 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO  
QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1076	Hirakud Project	6111-12
1077	Wind Mill at Tugh- laqabad	6112-14
1079	Training of tindals of sailing vessels	6114-15
1080	Running of long trains	6115-18
1081	Smuggling of rice and paddy from Orissa	6118-21
1083	National highways	6121-25
1084	Sugar factory in Kol- hapur	7125-26
1085	Water-logging in Delhi	6126
1086	Bridge on the Yamuna near Kairana	6126-28
1087	Robbery in Kumaon Express	6129
1120A	Murder of a railway employee in Train	6130-34
1088	Price of rice in West Bengal	6134-37
1090	Derailment of train	6138-39
1092	Ship repairing yard at Cochin Port	6140-41
1093	Independent operators	6141-43
1094	Bhilai-Dalli - Rajhara Railway Line	6143-46
1095	Special Trains to Jhinkja Village	6146-48

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO  
QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1078	Catering contracts at International Airports in India	6149
1082	Folidol poisoning	6149-50
1089	Supply of foodgrains in Madras	6150-51
1091	Working of Co-opera- tives in Israel	6151-52
1096	Andaman forests	6152
1097	Compensation for floods in D.V.C. Area	6152-53
1098	Forest Department, Andamans	6153
1099	Dismantling of N. G. Lines in Gujrat	6153-54
1100	World Agricultural Fair	6154
1101	Saline water in Orissa	6154-55

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO  
QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1102	Taxation on motor vehicles	6155-56
1103	Palam Aerodrome	6156-57
1104	Pakistan Red Cross Funds	6157
1104A	Keys for sleepers	6157-58
1105	Dakota aircraft	6158
1106	Theft of copper wire	6158-59
1107	Unauthorised colonies in Delhi	6159-60
1108	Loan to Delhi Mu- nicipal Corporation	6160
1108A	Procaine penicillin	6160-61
1109	Fire in Frontier Mail	6161-62
1110	Deep Sea fishing in Orissa	6162
1111	Jetty at Kandla Port	6162
1112	Pilot Projects for In- dustries	6163
1113	Compensation for air passengers	6163
1114	Najfgarh Road Trunk Sewer	6164
1115	Booking of upper class accommodation	6164
1116	Sale of sugar at fair price in Kerala	6165
1117	Survey launches for Brahmaputra	6165-66
1117A	Bharat Krishak Samaj	6166
1118	Viking aircrafts	6166-67
1119	Land Acquisition in Delhi	6167-68
1120	State Trading in foodgrains in Delhi	6168
1120-B	Restrictions on trans- mitting news by tele- graph from Siliguri	6168-69
1121	Procurement of food- grains in Punjab	6169
1122	Platform tickets	6169
1123	Defective roof of train compartment	6170
1124	Detention of trains by students	6170-71
1124-A	Procaine penicillin injections	6171
1124-B	Damage to railway track	6171-72

# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1771	Karnafuli project in East Pakistan	6172
1772	Telegraph Enquiry Committee	6173
1773	Himmatnagar-Udaipur Railway Line	6173-74
1774	Air services with foreign countries	6174
1775	Corruption cases on the Secunderabad Division	6174-75
1776	Railway protection Force on C. Railway	6175
1777	Railway protection Force on N. Railway	6175-76
1778	Amjanga Dudhrai-Darangiri Line	6176
1779	Poultry farming in Punjab	6176
1780	Rural Telephone System in Orissa	6176-77
1781	Central Potato Research Institute, Simla	6177-78
1782	Dock labour strike	6178
1783	Fruit preservation factory at Kulu	6178
1784	Post and Telegraph Offices in Punjab	6179
1785	Development of Nangal Dam as a Tourist Centre	6179-80
1787	Ad hoc Railway Tribunal	6180
1788	Quarters of railway employees, Amritsar	6180
1789	Agricultural fairs and exhibitions in Delhi	6181
1790	Road tax on scooters and motor cycles	6181-82
1791	Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme	6182
1792	Irrigation and power development in Punjab	6182-83
1793	Public siding facilities on S.E. Railway	6183-84
1794	Dadri tributary of Western Jamuna Canal in Punjab	6184
1795	Training facilities in medicine and surgery	6184-85
1796	Silt in Bombay harbour	6185
1797	Indian railways workshops	6185
1798	Family Planning	6186

# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1799	Vamsadhara Project	6186
1800	Development of tourism in Punjab	6186-87
1801	Japanese gardens	6187-88
1802	Multi-purpose tribal blocks	6188-90
1803	Forest belt on Jamuna embankment	6189-90
1804	Coconut plantation in the Andamans	6190-91
1805	Andaman forests	6191-92
1806	Barauni Junction	6192-94
1807	Food adulteration	6194
1808	Railway Board	6194-95
1809	"Rabi Campaign"	6195
1810	Movement of goods	6195-96
1811	Power House in Bombay State	6196-97
1812	Procurement of rice and paddy in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa	6197-98
1813	Air accidents	6198
1814	Export of rice and paddy from Punjab	6198-99
1815	Steel for bridges in Punjab	6199-6200
1816	Compensation for goods stolen on railway	6200-02
1817	Wireless facilities in Spiti Valley	6202-03
1818	Brahmaputra Bridge	6203
1819	Demurrage due from Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd.	6203-04
1820	Markmen on railway stations	6204
1821	Expenditure on G.M.F. Schemes	6204
1822	Grow More Food Campaign	6205
1823	Air timings in railway Time-Table	6205
1824	Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi	6205-06
1825	Leprosy patients in Delhi	6206
1826	Railway contractors and suppliers	6206-07
1827	Non-scheduled operators	6207-08
1828	Asansol station	6208-09
1829	Idle wagons at Panagarh	6209-10



WRITTEN ANSWERS TO  
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1830	Landless peasants of Tripura	6210-11
1831	Agartala Municipality	6211
1832	Agartala Town	6211-12
1833	Govt. Servants Co-operative House Building Society, Delhi	6212-13
1834	Parcel handling contractor, Howrah	6213-14
1835	Parcel handling contractor at Howrah	6214
1836	Robberies in trains on N. Railway	6214-15
1837	Dandeli-Alnavar Railway	6215-16
1838	Extra freight on coke/coal on Dandeli Alnavar line	6216-17
1839	Co-operative Sugar Mills in Punjab	6217
1840	Govt. Servants Co-operative Housing Society	6217-19
1841	Out-agencies in Himachal Pradesh	6219
1842	Concession in freight rates	6219-20
1843	Overbridge at the Bardwan Station	6220
1844	Dry fruit parcels at Amritsar Station	6220-21
1845	Farakka Barrage	6221
1846	Japanese method of paddy cultivation in the Andamans	6221-22
1847	Andaman forests	6222-23
1848	Andaman timber depots at Calcutta and Madras	6223-24
1849	New Rail lines in Andhra Pradesh	6224-25
1850	Fertilizers	6225-27
1851	Co-operative Societies in Himachal Pradesh	6227-28
1852	Tools and Plant Depot, Manmad	6228
1853	Out-agency at Jey-pore, Koraput District	6228-29
1854	Railway protection Force	6229
1855	Roads in New Delhi Government Colonies	6230
1856	Extension of Mayurakshi Channel System	6230-31

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO  
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1857	Sawai Madhopur-Jaipur Branch Line	6231
1858	Leprosy in Andhra Pradesh	6231-32
1859	"Piggie-back" system over Rupnarayan River	6232
1860	Leprosy in U.P.	6232
1861	Postings of General Managers of Railways	6232-33
1862	Acquisition of movable and immovable property by P & T. Employees	6233-34
1863	Irrigation in Orissa	6234
1864	Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	6234-35
1865	Train accidents at Gangpur	6235-36
1866	Delivery of registered letters on Sundays and holidays	6236
1867	International Federation of Agricultural producers	6236-38
1868	Post Offices in Assam	6238-40
1869	Construction of Cachar road	6239
1870	Loktak Lake	6239-40
1871	R. M. S. Office, Puri	6241
1872	Guntakal Hospet Railway Line	6241
1873	Bridges in U.P.	6241-42
1874	Earthquake in Hyderabad	6242-43
1875	Najafgarh Road Trunk Sewer	6243
1876	Bridge on the Sutlej at Kondrar	6243
1877	R. M. S. sorting sections on Madras—Coimbatore Route	6244
1878	Out-agencies on Central Railway	6244-45
1879	Soil conservation in Manipur	6245
1880	Map in All India Railway Time Table	6245-46
1881	Goods lost in transit	6246
1882	Mehidpur Station	6246-47
1883	Salt consignments at Mehidpur and Ghosala Stations	6247-48

# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1884	Floods in Madhya Pradesh	6248
1885	Multi-purpose schemes for Rajasthan	6248
1886	Periyar Scheme in Madras State	6248-49
1887	Regional languages of P. & T. appointments	6249
1888	Road bridge on Ramganga	6249-50
1889	Railway Workshop, Gwalior	6250
1890	Hubli-Karwar Rail Link	6250-51
1891	Tender for supply of diesel locomotives	6251
1892	Integral coach factory, Perambur	6251-52
1893	Sugar factory at Bargarh in Orissa	6252-53
1894	Balimela Project in Orissa	6253
1895	Bifurcation of Orissa Postal Circle	6253-54
1896	Viramgam Kandia Port rail link	6254
1897	C.H.S. Scheme	6254-55
1898	Movement of a building by a Railway Engineer	6255
1898-A	Repairs of a railway bridge	6255-56
1898-B	Quarters	6256-57
1898-C	Railway Research Institute, Lucknow	6257
1898-D	Railwaymen on N. E. Railway	6257-58
MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT		6258-64

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shri Assar regarding the accident in the trunk sewer at Nizamuddin on the 19th December, 1959

# QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE 6264-66

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy sought to raise a question of privilege regarding publication in a newspaper of a

# QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—contd.

portion of the proceedings of the House dated the 16th December, 1959, which had been expunged by the Speaker.

The Speaker held over his decision on the matter.

# STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in connection with the reply that he had received from the Prime Minister of China to his letter dated the 16th November, 1959 on India-China relations.

# PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(i) A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various session of Second Lok Sabha:—

(i) First Statement . Ninth Session 1959.

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. III. Eighth Session, 1959.

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. X. Seventh Session, 1959.

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XIII. Sixth Session, 1958.

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XVI. Fifth Session, 1958.

(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XXIV. Fourth Session, 1958.

(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XXIV. Third Session, 1957.

(viii) Supplementary Statement No. XXX. Second Session 1957.

(2) A copy of each of the following Rules under Section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:—

(i) The Delhi Development (Master Plan and Zonal Development Plan)

COLUMNS

6266-78

6278-83

PAPERS LAID ON THE  
TABLE—contd.

## COLUMNS

- Rules, 1959, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1348 dated the 5th December, 1959
- (ii) The Delhi Development (Miscellaneous) Rules, 1959 published in Notification No. 1349 dated the 5th December, 1959
- (3) A copy of Administration Report of the Delhi Road Transport Authority for the year 1957-58
- (4) A copy of each of the following Reports under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) Directors' Report of the Rehabilitation Housing Corporation Limited for the year ending 31st December, 1956 along with the Audited Accounts
- (ii) Directors' Report of the Rehabilitation Housing Corporation Limited for the year ending 31st December, 1957 along with the Audited Accounts .
- (5) A copy of each of the following papers:—
- (i) Annual Report of the Heavy Electricals Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956
- (ii) Review by Government of the working of the Company
- (6) A copy of each of the following papers:—
- (i) Report of the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee 1958-59
- (ii) Memorandum of dissent, comments and recommendations by Shri G. P. Kapadia on the above report

PAPERS LAID ON THE  
TABLE—contd.

## COLUMNS

- (7) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—
- (i) G.S.R. No. 1377 dated the 10th December, 1959 containing the Delhi (Guest Control) Order, 1959
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 1378 dated the 10th December, 1959 containing the Delhi Rice (Export Control) Order, 1959
- (iii) G.S.R. No. 1369 dated the 12th December, 1959
- (8) A copy of each of the following Reports under sub-section (2) of Section 37 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953:—
- (i) Annual Report of the Indian Airlines Corporation for the year 1958-59.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Air-India International Corporation for the year 1958-59
- (9) A statement regarding the revision and extension of the Agreement between the Air-India International Corporation and the Seaboard and Western Airlines of the U.S.A. for the operation of a cargo service between India and the United Kingdom, from 31st March 1960 to 31st August, 1960

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA  
SABHA

6284

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) That Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the Appropriation (No. 8) Bill, 1959, passed by Lok Sabha on the 15th December, 1959
- (ii) That Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Indian Statistical Institute Bill, 1959, passed by Lok Sabha on the 14th December, 1959

PRESIDENTS' ASSENT  
TO BILLCOLUMNS  
6284

Secretary laid on the Table the Kerala Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since the last report made to the House on the 14th December, 1959

REPORT OF PUBLIC AC-  
COUNTS COMMITTEE  
PRESENTED

6285

Twenty-first Report was presented

REPORTS OF ESTIMATES  
COMMITTEE PRESEN-  
TED

6285

Sixty-fifth, sixty-seventh and Seventy-first Reports were presented

## RE: ARREST OF MEMBER

6287-88

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had received a letter dated the 19th December, 1959, from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Gorakhpur, intimating that Shri Shibban Lal Saxena was arrested under sections 143/342/448, Indian Penal Code, on the 19th December, 1959

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE

6288

The following members were granted leave of absence from the sittings of the House:

- (1) Shri Bishanchandar Seth
- (2) Shri Vinyak Rao, K. Koratkar
- (3) Shri U. Mathuramalings Thevar
- (4) Shri B. Pocker
- (5) Shri Lachman Singh
- (6) Shri Fatehainhrao Pratapsinhrao Gackwad
- (7) Shri K. Ashanna
- (8) Shri Pendekanti Venkatasubbaiah; and
- (9) Shri Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh Ju Dew

STATEMENT BY DEPUTY  
MINISTER OF LABOURCOLUMNS  
286-87

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) made a Statement regarding the Annual Report of the Rescue Stations Committee, Dhanbad, for 1958-59, laid on the Table on the 18th December, 1959

APPOINTMENT OF MEM-  
BER TO JOINT COM-  
MITTEE ON BILL TO  
FILL UP A VACANCY

6289-91

Shri A. C. Guha moved that Sardar Hukam Singh be appointed to the Joint Committee on the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1959, in the vacancy caused by his resignation from the same. The motion was adopted

MOTION RE: FOOD  
SITUATION

6291-6423

Further discussion on the motion and the substitute motions regarding the food situation in the country moved on 16-12-59 was resumed. The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil) replied to the debate. The substitute motions were negatived and the discussion was concluded

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUS-  
SION

6423-36

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 6th August, 1959 to Unstarred Question No. 281 regarding contribution to Employees' Provident Fund

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Gulzarilal Nanda) replied to the debate

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY,  
DECEMBER 22, 1959/PAUSA  
I, 1881 (SAKA) —

Consideration and passing of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1959 and discussions on the following:

- (i) Motion re: modification of Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959;

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, DECEMBER  
22, 1949/PAUSA I. 1881 (SAKA)—*contd.*  
COLUMNS

- (ii) Motion *re*: Modification of Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959;
- (iii) Motion *re*: Report of Orissa Mining Corporation; and

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, DECEMBER  
22, 1959/PAUSA I, 1881 (SAKA)—*contd.*  
COLUMNS

- (iv) The letter received from the Chinese Premier in reply to the Prime Minister of India's letter dated 16-11-59